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SELSKAYA ZHIZN HITS U.S. STAND ON ARMS TALKS

PM071335 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Observer Oleg Anichkin: "International Review": "Good Will and Cooperation Are Needed"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have begun in Geneva. They have been resumed after a long break: The first meeting was held at the beginning of this year. Many events have occurred since then which are of great significance for the development of international relations, including the disarmament process. The very fact that the talks have been resumed far transcends this problem. When we speak of nuclear weapons in Europe, we are speaking not only of the continent's future and of the destinies of the hundreds of millions of people inhabiting the continent. It is also a question of the fate of world peace. The Soviet Union advocates seeking a solution at the negotiating table such that no one's security is infringed upon and the level of military confrontation in Europe is reduced.

On the other hand, the Geneva talks have a direct bearing on Soviet-American relations and their development prospects. Recently -- and this is by no means the Soviet Union's fault -- representatives of the USSR and the United States have not been sitting down at the negotiating table so frequently.

The possibility cannot be ruled out that the talks might prove complex and difficult. This could happen not only because the very subject of the talks is complex. There are other reasons which give grounds for such suppositions. Past experience of conducting talks with the United States on questions of limiting arms indicates that the American side has repeatedly put wrenches in the works toward achieving mutually acceptable accords. This is evidenced, for example, by the process of reaching agreement on SALT II, which lasted more than 7 years. The treaty has still not been ratified, although it has been recognized as equally advantageous to both the Soviet Union and the United States. Further, I could remind you that the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are into their eighth year of failing to make headway, although the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward constructive proposals in order to start progress towards military detente in Europe. The impression sometimes created is that Washington has no intention at all of reaching agreement. To this I could also add that it was the American side, not the Soviet side, that broke off the bilateral talks concerning the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, the talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms and so forth.

The American approach to the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe greatly alarms and concerns not only the Soviet but also the West European public. As can be seen from U.S. President R. Reagan's speech to the National Press Club in Washington, the United States would like to discuss only land-based medium-range missiles. It wants to leave outside the framework of the talks the American forward-based facilities in response to whose deployment the Soviet medium-range missile facilities were created in the past. It demands the dismantling of the Soviet medium-range missiles deployed on the European part of the Soviet Union's territory in exchange for a promise to abandon the deployment of its own missiles in West Europe. It is necessary to take into account all the medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe (land- and sea-based missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons) and all the factors determining the strategic situation on the continent.

Something else is alarming, too. So far there is no sign of Washington desiring to embark on the path of seeking to reach agreement based on the principles of equality and identical security. Top-ranking American leaders have repeatedly declared that the United States intends to conduct talks from a position of strength. At any rate, this is what both Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig have said.

It has been learned from British sources that the U.S. Air Force has already begun training personnel to service the cruise missiles with nuclear warheads which will be deployed in Britain after the commissioning of the base at Greenham Common near Newbury. According to this report, preparations are being made at Davis-Monthan Airbase in Arizona, where 450 people will be trained.

It is not hard to realize that all this can hardly help to create an atmosphere conducive to the success of the talks or progress in the direction of reaching accords.

It so happens that the dominant NATO powers, primarily the United States, are continuing to gamble on securing military advantages for themselves and, in fact, on the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. As the Soviet side has repeatedly declared firmly and clearly, the Soviet Union will not agree to that and will never forgo the security interests of our country or of our allies and friends.

The Soviet proposals which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, advanced during his visit to the FRG are aimed at finding a mutually acceptable accord and sparing the European peoples nuclear conflict. This is the essence of our proposals:

-- The Soviet Union added substantially to the proposal which it made earlier for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe and the modernization of existing ones for the duration of the talks on these types of arms. The Soviet side's readiness was expressed -- provided the other side agrees to this moratorium -- to reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR unilaterally, moving toward the lower level on which the USSR and the United States might agree as a result of the talks;

-- The Soviet Union emphasized its intention to advocate during the Geneva talks radical reductions in medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides -- not by tens but by hundreds of units. Here, of course, it is necessary to take into account both forward-based American facilities and the corresponding nuclear facilities of Britain and France;

-- The USSR would be prepared to agree also on the total rejection by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe;

-- The Soviet Union in general advocates that, in the final analysis, there be no nuclear weapons -- neither medium-range nor tactical -- in Europe.

The majority of political commentators now agree that since L.I. Brezhnev's Bonn speech, which presented the Soviet position, it is becoming clear that the American side must display constructivism now. As a British newspaper has written, a positive result can be secured from the talks only if the American administration demonstrates that "the United States is really serious in its intention to hold talks."

Apart from everything else, it must always be borne in mind that the failure of the talks could have somber prospects both for Europe and for the whole world, as the barrier to a further arms race would be lifted. It could become unrestrained and uncontrolled.

We see it as the aim of the talks to strengthen the security of all European states and peoples, given a stable equilibrium of forces in Europe at an ever lower level of nuclear arms, and to remove the danger hanging over the continent's peoples. Of course, to start talks is not yet to resolve the problem. But once again historical experience shows that the most complex and difficult international problems can be resolved. What is needed for the success of the talks is good will and readiness to cooperate on both sides. This will and readiness exists on the Soviet side.

And this was not just thinking out loud. The Washington administration's actions attest that, regardless of the course of the Geneva talks, it is expediting preparations to deploy new American missiles in Europe. Reports from Washington and other Western capitals confirm this assumption in one way or another. For example, Haig's allegation that at the Geneva talks "progress depends" on the implementation of the plans to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles is also noteworthy. In other words, they want to put the cart before the horse.

REAGAN'S NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSALS 'INEQUITABLE'

LD051004 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec, TASS -- The New York TIMES Friday published the article "Count All the Arms" by Tom Gervasi, an expert on military affairs. He describes as "inequitable" the proposal of the U.S. President Reagan that the Soviet Union unilaterally dismantle its medium-range nuclear missiles, while the United States keeps intact the whole of its nuclear capability in Europe, including forward-based forces. This admission is a significant one, for the author of the article relies on specific facts concerning the number of nuclear-missile weapons belonging to both sides in Europe, and not on some estimates taken out of then air and testifying to some alleged military superiority of the USSR over NATO countries.

Why then is the U.S. administration putting forward such proposals, and what is more, demands that the governments of West European NATO allies of the United States support its unjust demands?

Speaking at a dinner at the state reception house "Redoute" on November 23 during the recent visit to the Federal Rebpublic of Germany, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, revealed what was behind the conditions advanced by Washington. It is being demanded of us, the Soviet leader said, that we should unilaterally disarm, while hundreds of land-based and sea-based missiles trained on our country and our allies, aircraft with nuclear bombs, all this formidable arsenal now in the possession of the United States and other NATO countries in the region of Europe is to remain intact. In other words, if at present the ratio between the medium-range nuclear means of the two sides in Europe is expressed quite accurately by the figure of one-to-one, the USA would wish to change it to about two-to-one favouring NATO.

The Soviet position has always been characterised by realism and constructive approach. That is why as an act of good will and in order to create a favourable atmosphere, the Soviet Union expressed readiness not only to halt further deployment of its missiles, but unilaterally begin reducing a part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR, given the consent of the other side to abstain for the duration of the talks from deploying new and modernising the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

That is, to engage in some anticipatory reduction, moving to that lower level which could be agreed upon by the Soviet Union and the United States as a result of the talks. This is a new and substantive element in the position of the Soviet Union.

And what does the United States propose in reply to these initiatives? To continue to arm itself and to hold talks. Speaking in an interview with one of the radio stations of West Berlin, the U.S. Secretary of State Haig reaffirmed the position of the Washington administration which means that even while the Geneva talks are going on the United States intends to deploy its medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In his opinion, it is absolutely essential to stick to the plans of the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. As for the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe, Haig described it as a dangerous one. It is only natural that few on the European Continent can agree with Washington's stance. Furthermore, judging by the article "Count All the Arms" not all people in the United States as well agree with such a position.

'ZVESTIYA LINKS PEARL HARBOR, NATO NUCLEAR POLICY

LD0419002 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 4 Dec 81

["The Lessons of Pearl Harbor" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA, recalling the lessons of Pearl Harbor of forty years ago, calls on people not to adopt an attitude of indifference to the phenomena of today "which testify to a dangerous recurrence of the policy which plunged the world into the abyss of World War Two."

"Not only Americans, but other peoples too, are vitally interested in preventing new 'Pearl Harbors,' especially in the conditions of the existence of missile nuclear weapons, the newspaper says. This lawful desire is opposed by a strategy whose sponsors clearly forget about the lessons of Pearl Harbor and, besides, even nurture plans on the lines of the prescriptions used by the Japanese military forty years ago.

This is the case of NATO's nuclear strategy providng for the use of weapons of mass destruction. Its essence is revealed by the fact that the NATO leaders do not wish to hear about an international agreement that would pledge the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member countries to a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This means that some people in NATO headquarters still think in terms of a "nuclear Pearl Harbor" forgetting about the lessons of history and ignoring the self-evident facts of modern reality.

Why should not the United States IZVESTIYA continues, support the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the current session of the UN General Assembly regarding the non-resort to the first use of nuclear weapons?

This was stated by Leonid Brezhnev in an interv ew with a PRAVDA correspondent. Several weeks have already passed since that statement was made but the governments of the United States and other NATO member countries still show stubborn unwillingness to condemn the idea of a nuclear war. The delegates of these countries did not support the draft resolution on preventing the nuclear catastrophe submitted by the Soviet Union at the United Nations, although many delegations of UN member states have pronounced themselves in favour of the draft. Japan has opposed the draft despite having experienced the horrors of nuclear weapons. Japan, whose militarist circles have invited so many trials and tribulations upon their own people by unleashing an aggression against other countries. [sentence as received]

U.S., NATO OPPOSE USSR'S UN ARMS INITIATIVES

PM041113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Support for the USSR's Initiatives"]

[Text] New York, 24 Nov -- The initiative of the Soviet Union, which has proposed the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of any kind of weapon in space, has been approved by the international community of nations.

By an overwhelming majority of votes the UN General Assembly's First Committee has adopted a resolution pointing out the danger threatening mankind if space becomes an arena of the arms race and a source of the exacerbation of relations among states.

The Soviet initiative, which is aimed at strengthening peace and international security and reflects the common interest of all mankind in further using space for peaceful purposes for the good of all states, received a high evaluation during the committee's general discussion. Its participants noted the topical nature of the Soviet proposal whose aim is to erect a reliable obstacle in the path of the militarization of space and to prevent the deployment of destructive types of modern arms there.

P. Florin, the GDR's permanent representative, declared that the shifting of the arms race into space would have unpredictable political, military, economic and social consequences for all the world's peoples. In this connection he sharply criticized the Pentagon's dangerous plans to use space for military purposes.

Finnish representative E. Rajakoski advocated the peaceful use of space. Therefore, he pointed out, our country welcomes the Soviet Union's initiative providing for space to be preserved for peaceful purposes.

Representatives of other states also came out in support of the Soviet initiative. As for the NATO countries headed by the United States, as well as a number of their closest allies, they abstained from voting. The United States, which is implementing extensive and costly military space programs, thereby reaffirmed its intention to adapt space to the needs of the American military, which scorns the peoples' will.

At the suggestion of the group of socialist countries the First Committee adopted for the first time a resolution calling for a ban on neutron weapons.

The replenishing of states' military arsenals with neutron weapons, the document states, exacerbates the nuclear arms race and considerably lowers the threshold of nuclear war, thereby increasing the danger of it. Taking into consideration the inhuman nature of these weapons, which threaten, above all, the defenseless civilian population, the resolution suggests that the UN General Assembly through the disarmament committee "begin talks without delay within an appropriate organizational framework with a view to concluding a convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons."

This document, adopted by a majority of votes, is evaluated in UN circles as an important measure directed against the military preparations of Washington, which has begun the full-scale production of this barbarous means of mass destruction. The results of the vote showed once again that the majority of UN countries are opposed to Washington's adventurist, aggressive policy, which poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

To avert nuclear disaster, to halt the race for the most destructive means of warfare, to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime -- this is the aim of a number of other resolutions which have received the support of the community of nations. They are based on ideas submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion at the United Nations. They include the resolution "on banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons," which proposes activating talks to prepare a draft comprehensive treaty on this score. In another resolution advanced on the USSR's initiative the international community advocates the top-priority starting of talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stocks of them right down to their complete liquidation.

It is significant that the United States and its NATO allies did not support a single one of these decisions of the world community, which pursue the aim of achieving a practical breakthrough in the struggle to reduce the threat of war and curb the arms race.

UN RESOLUTION ON STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS REVIEWED

LD050728 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, TASS -- The Soviet Union's policy aimed at achieving concrete agreements on disarmament problems, and its readiness to hold talks on major problems, and its readiness to hold talks on major problems of peace and seucurity are gaining broad support on the part of the international community of nations. The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has passed a resolution on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The resolution insistently calls for the process, started by the SALT I Treaty and the signing of the SALT II Treaty, to continue and develop. The committee expressed the hope that the states which had signed the treaties would continue abstaining from any actions which would run counter to the goals and tasks of that process.

The strategic arms limitation process is known to have been unilaterally disrupted by Washington which started the implementation of new programmes of strategic weapons with a view to attaining nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union. Rejecting such a policy, the First Committee in its resolution urged the United States and the Soviet Union to continue talks in compliance with the principle of equality and equal security, striving to reach an agreement which would provide for significant cuts and substantial qualitative limitations of strategic armaments.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE IN VIENNA CITED ON TALKS

LD031934 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Dec, TASS -- The socialist countries are doing their utmost to ensure progress at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe toward the drafting of an agreement.

The speech of the head of the Czechoslovak delegation Emil Keblusek at today's plenary meeting in the Hofburg Palace was devoted to the solution of one of the main problems of the talks -- ensuring the continuity and organic link between the two stages of reduction.

The Warsaw Treaty countries suggest that in accordance with the agreement on the first stage, initial reductions of troops and armaments should be made by the USSR and the USA while the other direct participants in the talks should freeze their armed forces on a collective basis in the period between the stages and reduce them at the second stage. The first agreement should envisage also the commitment to set the limit to the personnel of the air force.

Czechoslovakia's representative said that NATO countries under various artificial pretexts avoid assuming international commitments on freezing the numerical strength of their forces between the stages, for limitation of the air forces and refuse to reduce armaments. Such a stand hampers the talks, complicates the quest for the practical achieving of arrangement.

Ambassador Emil Keblusek also criticised the attempts of the Western participants in the talks to claim that the East has a considerable superiority in the numerical strength of forces and armaments. The exchange of official data at the talks confirmed that there exists a rough parity of the armed forces of NATO and Warsaw Treaty in central Europe, he said. This was admitted many times by statesmen and military leaders of the West.

FURTHER ON WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

Brezhnev Reception

LD041704 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received today members of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty.

A warm conversation was held between Leonid Brezhnev and the defence ministers. Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction over the work done by the committee and wished the ministers new successes in strengthening the defence capacity of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The reception was attended by chief of the General Staff of the armed forces -- first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; commander-in-chief of the united armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov; chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Alexey Yepishev; and chief of staff of the united armed forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

TASS Reports Session

LD041726 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 4 Dec 81

["On the Results of the Meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- A regular meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Moscow on December 1-4.

The meeting was attended by defence ministers, the commander-in-chief of the united armed forces and the chief of staff of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The meeting was presided by the USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

The committee of Defence Ministers examined the questions of the current activities of the united armed forces and took corresponding decisions. The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The delegations of the allied armies which took part in the meeting of the Committee of the Defence Ministers paid visits to the Lenin Mausoleum and to the museum "the study and the living quarters of Vladimir Lenin in the Kremlin," and laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. They also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier Tomb near the Kremlin wall.

WARSAW PACT BUDAPEST, MOSCOW MEETINGS VIEWED

LD052040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The sessions of the Committee of Foreign Ministers and the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states -- the first took place in the Romanian capital and the second here in Moscow -- draw attention to the obvious fact that we can consider the development of the broad cooperation which is being implemented between the Warsaw Pact states in very diverse directions as one of the important results of 1981.

There are two sides to the work of the Warsaw Pact as an organization: the political and the defensive. And it happens that both the political and the defensive aspects have been in distinct evidence in these first days of December. Moreover, there are no contradictions of any kind between the political and the defensive aspects of the activity of the Warsaw Pact. Both the directions of the work of the Warsaw Pact are subordinated to the lofty aim of ensuring peace in Europe. It appears that the reliable shield which the socialist countries have for their peoples' peaceful labor serves not only the socialist states' own interests but also serves the interests of lasting peace in Europe.

The balance in European affairs and the present correlation of European forces which is a result of World War II and postwar development are important factors and important preconditions in the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the development of those positive tendencies which were revealed so clearly in the 1970s.

It seems to me that the conclusions which both the foreign ministers and the defense ministers arrived at about the way toward the consolidation of peace in Europe will, without a doubt, help reduce tension both on the European Continent and throughout the world.

COMMENTARY ON PRESENT CEMA COOPERATION

LD061352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The socialist countries, having recently adopted at sessions of the supreme bodies of state power the program for social and economic development for the coming years, give great attention to coordination of their 5-year programs within the CEMA framework. Cooperation between the CEMA member states in the field of planning, our commentator notes, is one of the main conditions for progressive development of the whole socialist community. This was confirmed with new force at the recent congresses of communist and labor parties of the fraternal socialist countries. This matter is now at the center of attention of the sessions of the supreme bodies of state power. Participants in the sessions are stressing that the main method for realizing the advantages of CEMA countries' economic cooperation is the coordination of their 5-year national economy plans. We note that this has been regularly carried out, beginning from the 5-year period 1956-60. It is now an orderly system of international agreement which ensures a guaranteed market and supplies of raw materials, energy and finished products within the framework of CEMA, and facilitates accounting the possibilities and advantages of mutual cooperation in the drawing up and implementation of the national 5-year plans.

Coordination problems in the present 5-year period are to a considerable degree determined by the need for carrying out long term specific cooperation programs which include some of the most important areas of the economy -- fuel, energy, raw materials, metallurgy, railroads, agriculture and the food industry, and also consumer goods. The Soviet Union plans to increase by more than a third the supply of electricity, fuel and raw material to CEMA countries. The export of machinery and equipment is to rise by 40 percent. Cooperation with the CEMA countries gives many benefits to the Soviet Union: In the last decade the countries of the community have provided up to 40 percent of additions to our fleet, 35 percent of our new passenger cars, and up to 15 percent of our stock for detail trade in finished clothing, shoes and furniture.

The results of coordination of the plans for the present 5-year period show convincingly that by consistently carrying out of the course toward deepening economic integration the CEMA countries are jointly finding means of resolving many national economic development problems and are providing conditions for stable and dynamic growth.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD061916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 6 Dec 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Konstantin Geyvandov, IZVESTIYA political observer; Juan Cobo, deputy editor in chief of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA: and Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio Commentator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. At the present time the peoples of the Soviet Union and all progressive mankind are extensively and festively marking a notable date -- the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the German fascist forces near Moscow. The centuries will pass, but the heroism and valor of those who in the harsh days of 1941 stood to the death at Moscow's legendary boundaries and defended our wonderful capital will never fade in the grateful memories of their descendants. This historic victory was the start of a fundamental turnabout in the course of the Great Fatherland War and the Second World War. The lessons of the past war should serve as a grave warning to present lovers of military adventures.

Brezhnev Disarmament Proposals

Our country and the states of the fraternal socialist community are countering the military hysteria and feverish armaments race which have been unleashed by the imperialists with their own principled and consistent struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The struggle for peace, to strengthen detente and for disarmament is at the center of the activities of our party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. An enormous role in this struggle belongs to Comrade Brezhnev. The energetic foreign policy activity of Leonid Ilich and his numerous initiatives are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security on our planet.

This week, as you know, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, after considering the results of Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, which took place from 22 to 25 November 1981, wholly and fully approved the very important and useful work carried out by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium during his talks and conversations with FRG Chancellor Schmidt and other West German politicians. The significance of the visit is truly enormous. It goes beyond the framework of bilateral Soviet-West German relations inasmuch as it was yet another convincing confirmation and a vivid illustration of the effectiveness of the course drawn up by the 26th congress of our party for eliminating the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, and aiming at disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

[Cobo] I should like to note that the most acute and vital issue of the present day -- how to avert the threat menacing the continent in connection with the Pentagon's sinister plans to station new kinds of American nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of Western European states, above all the FRG, and to prevent an upsetting of the balance of forces in favor of the aggressive north Atlantic bloc -- was put at the forefront of the Bonn talks. This was urgently dictated by the fundamental interests of the security of the Soviet people, our friends and allies, and all the peoples of Europe.

[Agayants] Yes, and this question was posed by Leonid Ilich in a most direct, principled and definite way.

[Geyvandov] I should like, Nikolay Ivanovich, to add to what has been said the fact that in the FRG Comrade Brezhnev came out with new, far-reaching proposals which serve just one purpose -- that of finding a mutually acceptable understanding and of ridding Europe of the danger of a nuclear conflagration.

[Agayants] In this one ought definitely to stress that the new peace initiatives were meant not only for the FRG and the other Western European countries. They were also addressed to the United States in connection with the opening in Geneva on 30 November of Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. I think, comrades, we need to dwell once more on the essence of our new proposals.

[Geyvandov] Their essence is as follows.

First, the Soviet Union amplified the proposal which it had put forward previously for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe and the modernization of existing ones for the period while talks are being held on these kinds of armaments. It was stated that the Soviet side is ready -- provided, of course, that the other side agrees to such a moratorium -- to unilaterally reduce some part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the Soviet Union and move towards the lower level that the USSR and the United States might agree upon as a result of talks.

Second, it was stressed that the Soviet Union intends to come out in the course of the Geneva talks for a radical reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear facilities, not by tens but by hundreds of units. In this regard, of course, it is necessary to take account both of American forward-based facilities and the corresponding nuclear facilities of Britain and France.

Third, the Soviet Union would also be ready to reach an agreement on a total renun ation by both sides, East and West, of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe.

[Agayants] Moreover, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed, the Soviet Union is altogether in favor, in the final analysis, of there being no nuclear weapons of any kind in Europe -- neither medium-range ones for tactical ones. That means a real zero option which would be fair to all sides. The new peace proposal put forward by Leonid Ilich is a program for curtailing nuclear armaments in Europe. It is realistic, concrete and constructive and proceeds from the very important principle of equality and equal security for both sides. This program accords with the aspirations of all people of good will and all peoples opposing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This is why it is getting ever more active support from the broadest strata of the population in many countries. But what about the United States? And what about its partners in various kinds of military blocs?

Reagan's Position on Arms

[Geyvandov] That it is noteworthy is admitted by a newspaper such as the New York TIMES. It writes, and I quote: During a meeting of the National Security Council which was held before the speech of the American President, chief attention was paid to the question of how to placate the Europeans and how to adopt at the talks on armaments problems with the Soviet Union no position which would have any real chance of success.

[Cobo] This is a very symptomatic admission, I think, but the newspaper goes even further. It says outright that the position formulated by Reagan on the threshold of the Geneva talks on the problems of nuclear armaments in Europe -- which, let me remind you, the head of the White House has referred to as his prime and most important task -- was not a serious one. The Washington administration knew its proposals were not acceptable to Moscow before it came out with them, the New York TIMES concludes.

[Agayants] It seems that Washington has somewhat changed the tone of its official pronouncements without giving up the essence of its aggressive course in international affairs. While President Reagan is presenting his -- as he calls it -- peace program, and extending, as it seems to him, an olive branch and issuing an invitation to talks, high-ranking officials and very close assistants at the White House -- namely, Haig, the secretary of state, and Weinberger, the Pentagon chief -- are giving interviews right and left in praise of the U.S. course directed at the armaments race and the elaboration of costly military programs.

[Cobo] In effect, they are proposing to us that we disarm unilaterally. Washington, you see, is prepared magnanimously to give up the stationing in Europe of Pershing II and cruise missiles, if, they say, the Soviet Union is willing to dismantle all its medium-range missile installations. There is, of course, no question of any justice, equality or equal security for both sides in these proposals.

[Agayants] The American press immediately noticed the essence of this course of the Reagan administration. The same newspaper, the New York TIMES, which has been mentioned here, admits in an article by Anthony Lewis, and I quote: In his calculating when he was determining the balance of forces in Europe, Reagan simply did not take account of the nuclear power of a number of Western states. Reagan said nothing about American submarines equipped with missiles and put at the disposal of NATO. The newspaper writes that he did not mention the nuclear forces of Britain and France. Nor did he say anything about the fact that several hundred cruise missiles will be deployed on submarines. All these nuclear forces are intended to strike targets in USSR territory. And Washington is demanding the dismantling of those Soviet missiles which cannot reach the United States. There, then, you have the widely publicized American peace program and the zero option about which official Washington is shouting at the present time.

[Geyvandov] Well, in general it is enough to read the agencies and press and to listen to the radio to be aware that this maneuver has not misled anybody. Sharp condemnation of this maneuver was expressed a few days ago by seven former NATO generals who accused Washington and the leadership of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc of carrying out, on the basis of CIA-fabricated falsehoods, their strategy of deceiving public opinion by whipping up the myth of the so-called Soviet threat and about some or other USSR military superiority over the United States. Let me remind you, incidentally, that retired French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, in his book published this year entitled "Devoir de Parler" -- "The Duty To Speak Out" -- exposes the methods of the United States' imperialist and militarist policy in Europe and throughout the entire world. He says in this book, in particular, that one of the most false theses current in the West -- a falsehood which the propaganda of the obedient mass information media is endeavoring to portray as obvious truth -- is the thesis of the alleged military superiority of the Soviet Union and its aggressiveness.

Another retired senior NATO officer, the former head of the Netherlands Royal Military Academy, General (Mansell), has written: I am sure that the Soviet Union sincerely wants to avert war and curb the arms race, but it cannot fulfill that wish singlehanded. Decisive for future developments is the conduct of the West and its willingness to take the USSR seriously as a partner in negotiations.

[Cobo] The inconsistency -- a certain nervousness, if you like -- and erratic swerving from side to side in American policy also reflects, to some extent, the difficult internal problems now facing the United States and the latent processes that are shaking American society. The fact remains that -- as the experts frankly admit -- the storm clouds of a severe economic crisis are gathering over the United States. Thus, the weekly TIME, characterizing the mood of the country's business and financial circles, has noted that the atmosphere in the United States is one of confusion, alarm and even despondency. Another reputable press organ, the magazine BUSINESS WEEK, observes gloomily that "our economy is performing just as was expected -- that is, it is going downhill fast." It is generally admitted that the condition of the ailing American economy will get worse still -- indeed, much worse.

[Geyvandov] I would like to add that ordinary Americans are particularly worried by the fact that the decline that began in the motor industry and house building is now spreading to one new branch of the economy after another. Stagnation, accompanied by the closure of factories and the sacking of workers, is to be seen today in the rubber, woodworking and steel industry, at factories producing farm machinery and equipment and in the radio electronics industry.

[Agayants] The manifestations of crisis in the U.S. economy have already led to an army of unemployed numbering 8.5 million. In addition, it must be noted that there are another 5 million employed only part time. Experts predict that by spring next year there will be between 9 and 10 million people out of work, and consequently without a means of livelihood. It is clear that the Reagan administration's antipopular economic program is coming up against growing criticism from the American working people. There is particular indignation over the fact that, despite rising prices, unemployment and inflation in the country, the government's measures are chiefly directed towards safeguarding the profits of monopolistic capital. Actually, this much publicized program of economic recovery is a smokescreen under cover of which vast sums of money are being transferred from the pockets of American working people with low and middle incomes into the pockets of the rich and into the safes of the corporations of the military-industrial complex.

In short, the United States is going in circles. That is a feature of imperialism in general. Military expenditure swells like yeast dough; the profits of the monopolies increase; the country's economic position deteriorates and the plight of the broad masses gets worse. And, in an attempt to find a way out of the impasse, the ruling circles of America intensify their aggressiveness and, instead of properly solving their difficult internal problems, whip up military psychosis and tension and undertake dangerous provocations against countries that don't bow to Washington's imperialist diktat. That's how it is in Western Europe, where the Americans, by hook or by crook, are trying to implicate their allies in their dangerous plans; so it is, too, in the Near East -- you remember the Bright Star maneuvers, the continuing strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel; and so it is in Latin America. Washington's blackmail and provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua are still going on.

U.S. Latin America Policy

[Cobo] Yes. Soon -- at the beginning of January -- it will be a year since the Reagan administration came to power in the United States. Times flies, as you see. And now one cannot fail to recall that a year ago President Reagan, having begun to take a tougher line in all areas of foreign policy, started tightening the screws with particular persistance in Latin America, while taking aim inside that continent -- in Central America and the Caribbean -- at Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. That policy was most frankly formulated in the famous secret document of the Santa Fe Committee -- later published -- the main points of which began to be rapidly implemented once the new boss had entered the White House.

[Agayants] Excuse me. But it's been known for a long time that the preelection statements of future American presidents are a far cry from their subsequent political practice. That rule held true in the case of the document of the Santa Fe Committee.

[Cobo] In that case, in the early stages certainly, the rule did operate. Indeed, before Reagan took up his duties, many observers, analyzing his preelection line on Latin America, had reassured the worried Latin Americans that it wasn't very likely to be realized in practice. That prediction was based on precisely this gap between declarations before the elections and practical actions after them. But what actually happened was that the worst fears were confirmed. The stipulations of the Santa Fe Committee's document -- I will quote it word for word in order to give you an idea of what it is about -- for example, war not peace is the norm in international relations, detente is death; and again, inter-American relations are the shield of security of the new world and the sword of expansion of the global world power of the United States, and so on. Well, those stipulations inspired -- and still inspire -- Washington's policy in the Western Hemisphere and impart to it an unprecedented aggressiveness.

In that same Santa Fe document it is written in black and white -- as regards Cuba in particular -- that if other measures fail, then literally intervention must be unleashed.

Well, there I am reminded of something that was said in the first days after Reagan's arrival at the White House by a Brazilian politician: Let us wait and be patient; sooner or later, the President of the United States must realize that he's not the president of the world.

Moreover even in the United States itself, not to speak of a number of influential countries of Western Europe that are allies of the United States, there are firm advocates of resolving the situation in Central America not by armed force, but by political settlement. And the development of events is strengthening the position of the adherents of such a rational solution.

[Agayants] However, the time when such a position will triumph seems a long way off. It's not for nothing, after all, that Washington is persisting in its campaign of blackmail and threats against Cuba and Nicaragua, while connecting that problem with El Salvador.

[Cobo] Of course, a process like that, if it does develop precisely in the channel predicted here, can't be fast. And the campaign that you mentioned is another means, another attempt to solve the problem by strong-willed efforts, blackmail and pressure. It has been doomed to fail from the start. And Cuba and Nicaragua have both clearly given to understand that they won't be intimidated. I was in Havana in early September, when the campaign had not yet got fully underway, and life in Cuba was normal and quiet. The people were calm, collected and relaxed. In 20 years they have all grown accustomed to that kind of life. People have begun to live much better, and many of the difficulties of everyday life have been left behind. There are a lot of cars and foreign tourists in Havana now. Life there is animated. At the same time the enthusiasm of the first years of the revolution is just as strong. The only thing is that it is -- let us say -- deeper, calmer. People have become organized without losing their optimism and cheerfulness. They know they have the Soviet Union on their side, the socialist comity, the solidarity of most of the modern world and the strong army that they have had to create in response to the constant threats from the north.

U.S. Near East Policy

[Agayants] In the global policy of escalation of military preparations which the present U.S. administration has made its strategy, an important place, as we know, is assigned to the Near East by virtue both of its strategic position and of its vast oil reserves. Yervandovich Konstantin, could you go into this in more detail?

[Geyvandov] Thank you, Nikolay Ivanovich, Imagine this picture. For nearly a month now, in the vast expanses of the Near East, from the Mediterranean coast and the deserts of Egypt to the Aden Gulf and the Arabian Sea, large U.S. air and naval forces have been landing. They go straight into battle. In the air is the constant roar of aircraft engines. On land, there is the clanking of the caterpillars of tanks and armored carriers. American military maneuvers are in progress -- the operation code-named Bright Star. Taking part in it at first were the armed forces of Egypt, and now those of Sudan, Somalia and Oman. In assessing these phenomena I would like to note first of all that they form an organic part of the dangerous game of global escalation of military preparations that is now being conducted by the present Washington administration. And, speaking of the Bright Star maneuvers themselves, it must be said that these constitute the most unprecedented action by the American military in the Near East.

In my opinion the foremost reason for this phenonemon should be sought in the so-called Camp David agreements, which were inspired by the United States. After all, what happened there? By means of a separate deal, which has been dubbed a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, the Americans first dislodged Egypt from the pan-Arab front of anti-imperialist struggle. Furthermore, on the basis of those self-same agreements, the Pentagon got an opportunity to carry out a large-scale buildup of its military presence on Egyptian territory, turning it into one of the main bases for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

The U.S. brass hats did not stop there. Accompanied by Washington's diplomatic efforts, they set about undermining the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries and peoples, seeking weak areas with which to create further division witnin the Arab world.

I had occasion to cover the work of the last three pan-Arab summit meetings which were held in Baghdad, Tunis and Amman. To put it bluntly, they all took place in an atmosphere of acute struggle and debate. Faced with the Camp David betrayal, the Arab world sought ways of combatting it, ways of struggling for a just settlement of the Near East problem. so, pan-Arab decisions condemning and rejecting the Camp David deals were born in Baghdad.

The participants in the subsequent pan-Arab summit conferences in Tunis and Amman went even further. They demanded that the U.S. Government abandon its support and implementation of them.

[Agayants] But, Konstantin Yervandovich, if I'm not mistaken, Sudan, Somalia and Oman have also signed these decisions.

[Geyvandov] Quite right. The representatives of Sudan, Somalia and Oman did sign these decisions -- in other word those same Arab countries which have now taken the path of the closest military and political cooperation with the principal organizer of the Camp David deal and its guarantor, the U.S. administration. They are making their countries' territory available for the implementation of the self-same Camp David plot, which was categorized by the leaders of the Arab world as a mortal danger to their national interests.

Add to all this the fact that U.S. imperialism has now been able without dissembling to conclude an agreement on a strategic alliance with Israel. As you know, the details of this agreement were discussed and finally sealed during the visit to Washington several days ago by Sharon, the Israeli defense minister. The conclusion of this deal, the new strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, has been greeted with a storm of protest in the Arab world. A spokesman for the PLO in Beirut described this agreement as a declaration of war on Arab countries.

On the strength of all this, one can say that from the very start the Camp David deal was conceived by Washington as an instrument in the struggle of U.S. imperialism and its Zionist ally against the national liberation movement and progressive regimes in the Near East, as an instrument with which to undermine the security of Arab states, to trample upon their sovereign and independence and to establish U.S. hegemony in the region.

There is keen awareness of the scale of the threat represented by the current actions of the U.S. administration in the Near East. Evidence of this is the conference of representatives of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which was held in Aden in the second half of November. As you know, this front unites Algeria, Syria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the PLO. They not only described the Bright Star maneuvers as a serious threat to the security, sovereignty and independence of Near East states, they also expressed determination to struggle against this U.S. plot.

Habib Mission

[Agayants] Last week Philip Habib, special emissary of the White House and the personal emissary of President Ronald Reagan of the United States, again turned up in the Near East. What is the explanation for this, Konstantin Yervandovich?

[Geyvandov] Yes, the personal envoy of the U.S. President, Philip Habib, did indeed commence the latest round of the White House's shuttle diplomacy in this region the other day. You probably remember that he spend a long time there last summer. At that time his stay in the region coincided with another escalation in Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, aggression against the Labanese and Palestinian peoples.

Habib is now following the same itinerary as during the summer. This is Beirut-Tel Aviv-Damascus-Riyadh. Then he intends to return once more to the Lebanese capital.

Washington has not officially announced what specific objectives and tasks it has set the Habib mission. However, one can guess what they are by looking at the situation developing on Lebanon's southern borders. Alarming reports are again coming in from there. The Israeli brass hats have already concentrated large new troop contingents on the border between Lebanon and Israel; Tel Aviv's military preparations are continuing in full swing directly on Lebanese soil. Parts of southern Lebanon close to the border have been effectively hived off by the Israelis with the help of their puppet, Haddad. In their recent statements the leaders of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon draw world public attention to the fact that Israel is preparing to carry out another large-scale act of aggression in southern Lebanon.

It is no coincidence therefore that Philip Habib has been given such a cold reception in the Arab countries. During his meeting with Habib in Damascus the other day, Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, told him bluntly that the United States could not claim any longer to have any peace-making role in the conflict between Israel and the Arabs.

Warsaw Pact Document on Arms

[Agayants] As has already been reported, a regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held in Bucharest on 1 and 2 December this year. A joint communique was adopted.

[Cobo] The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that now more than ever the early cessation of the arms race and transition to meaningful measures for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, are a most urgent task, the solution of which is essential for the elimination of the military-political confrontation and the danger of war, for the preservation and continuation of the detente process, for the development of cooperation between countries. The communique goes on to say that they confirmed the unfailing readiness of their countries to conclude a treaty on the limitation, reduction or outlawing of any kind of armament on a just and reciprocal basis. This applies to both nuclear weapons, to all types of weapons of mass destruction and to conventional armaments. This also applies to reduction in the numerical strength of the armed forces of states.

[Agayants] I would remind you also that the document stresses that in this respect the participants in the meeting expressed the positive attitude of their states towards the resumption in Geneva of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe. In the context of these talks they noted the significance of the recent Soviet-West German summit meeting as an event which facilitated the strengthening of the preconditions for the holding of those talks.

[Geyvandov] Nikolay Ivanovich, I would like to add that, as the communique notes, the states represented at the meeting are convinced that for all the European peoples, regardless of their social system, Europe is their common home, which should never again become a theater of hostilities, a home in which each of them should enjoy the blessings of peace, independence, progress and prosperity.

[Cobo] And there is yet another important point which I would like to stress in connection with the various topics which we have touched upon during this roundtable discussion. The document says that, in spite of all the complexities of the present international situation, a lessening of tension, increased trust in relations between states, development of mutual understanding and cooperation between them can be attained by means of a dialogue based on mutual respect and equity, businesslike and constructive talks.

[Agayants] In summing up what has been said here today, one should stress yet again that our state, as well as the other countries of the socialist community, has never sought and is not seeking military ascendancy over the other side. That is not our policy.

However, as Comrade Brezhnev noted, neither will we allow such an ascendancy to be established over ourselves. Such attempts, as well as aspirations to talk to us from a position of strength, have absolutely no future and they are doomed to failure. The peoples of the Soviet Union, engaged in peaceful, creative labor, in the implementation of the majestic plans outlined by the 26th party congress, are calmly and confidently looking to the future. They know that the glorious Soviet Armed Forces have all they need to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

'STUDIO NINE' PROGRAM ON WORLD PROBLEMS

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["Studio Nine" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio; with Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of the consultants group of a CPSU Central Committee department]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades: We are meeting once again in Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center to talk about the important problems of world politics. Our guests in Studio Nine today are Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and Nikolay Vladimorovich Shishlin, head of the consultants group of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The first year of the ninth decade of the 20th century is coming to an end. What was the year noted for in terms of international politics? What memories will it leave in the historical annals of the present age? Well, it may not be so simple to answer that question in a straightforward clearcut way, and that is not just because the year has combined many events, but also because these events were multifaceted and at times reflected contrary political processes. And at the same time we have to deal with the fact that our talk today is taking place against the background of such extremely important political events as the Soviet-American talks which have begun in Geneva; and the major success which marked the conclusion of Leonid Brezhenv's visit to the FRG, a visit which today is recognized as an extremely important political event, a major success for Soviet foreign policy. And one must also include in this list the success for Soviet foreign policy in the positive vote in the United Nations, in its First Committee, on the very important Soviet initiatives which were presented by our delegation for consolidation at the present session of the General Assembly, and for which a majority of members of the United Nations voiced support.

[Shishlin] One should also no doubt add, Valentin Sergeyevich, that the foreign policy calendar for this year has not expired yet, and so we can expect other events, and considerable events at that, not to mention 1982, the foreign policy calendar for which is just being established. But certain things can already be clearly seen, namely: talks bewteen Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Haig. These are to take place at the beginning of 1982. Then in March-April, the resumption of Soviet-American talks on strategic armaments is anticipated. And there is already talk now, in Washington as well, of the possibility of a summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1982. Admittedly, this belongs in the realm of supposition.

For all events, it is obvious that we are entering a period of very high political activity, although it must of course be admitted that the conditions are far from being ideal and we would not be justified in being diverted -- and, no doubt, we must not become diverted -- from the fact that even now, at a time when Soviet-American talks are under way in Geneva, both Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger are stressing that the main thing for the United States is the buildup of armaments and the implementation of the first part of the NATO decision to produce and deploy nuclear-missile weaponry in Europe.

Incidentally, in West Germany at the present time the ground is being prepared for launch-pads and sites are being cleared for the deployment of these missiles. One should not be distracted from that. Nor should one be distracted from the fact, for instance, that the very important meeting in Madrid, the Spanish capital -- where, it would seem, 80 percent of the work has already been done -- that this meeting is marking time to a large extent because of the American stand which certain American partners are supporting.

Without question it is against this background, against such a background, that both the visit and the results of the visit to the FRG by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the mere fact of the resumption -- or beginning -- to be precise — of Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons stand out as particularly significant. One could perhaps put it this way: the needle of the political barometer which was low for a long time has shifted. It may not even have reached "changeable" yet, but at any rate there is no doubt that it has risen. There is no doubt of that.

[Zorin] In this connection, there is a question I should like to ask. Not so long ago, a few months ago -- what is a few months, in the context of history and even of politics — a few months ago Washington was talking of the impossibility of conducting talks with the Soviet Union. Washington was saying that the Soviet Union could not be trusted, that, for instance, problems connected with nuclear-missile weaponry, with the nuclear potential in particular in Europe, could not be considered in isolation without a linkage to other problems, in particular the so-called "behavior of the Soviet Union -- which is the term that was put into circulation in Washington. This was being said quite recently. And today, talks are in progress in Geneva. In connection with this, I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to answer the question: what has changed, why have these talks become possible?

[Zagladin] It is difficult to give a simple answer, because quite a few circumstances have contributed to what has been initiated. But I would like to return to the idea expressed earlier by Nikolay Vladimirovich — that opposing factors are in play in the world arena, factors of a positive and, simultaneously, a negative nature. Why is this important? It is important because, in point of fact, during the period when detente was at its peak, it was not infrequently forgotten that this negative factor was continuing to operate. And, conversely, when the situation became much more complicated, it was sometimes forgotten that positive factors still existed, that detente had not been killed off; it had just been forced to take second place. And these two tendencies existed throughout the 1970's and they now exist in the 1980's. The question is: which of them is coming to the fore? They are now vying with each other; a tug of war is taking place. Which one will win -- the tendency of confrontation or the tendency of detente? That is the gist of it at the present moment.

What influences these two competing policies, these two competing tendencies? I have already said that there are diverse circumstances, but they are, above all, as follows:

First, since the very beginning of those years and that period when a deterioration of the situation could be felt, when a deterioration of the situation began, the Soviet Union and its allies, and socialist diplomacy as a whole, have been persistently working for an end to confrontation, a return to detente, a continuation and deepening of detente. They have been trying to ensure that the arms race is halted, that it is at least halted and then reversed. And this persistence could not fail to yield results.

This persistence found expression in the fact that our diplomacy did not, to all intents and purposes, let the initiative out of its hands for a single moment. And even in the most difficult period -- it is good to recall that now, in 1980, which was a difficult year when the most diverse plans were being put forward; I shall not talk about them, as they are well known, ranging from an economic blockade to a political blockade of the Soviet Union -- at that moment, too, our diplomacy did not break down, as they say; it did not malfunction. It continued to put forward constructive proposals, it continued to insist that confrontation should be cast aside and that detente should continue. That is the first factor which unquestionably played its part.

Another very important factor was that the 1970's brought a lot that was positive to many countries and peoples -- I have in mind detente -- and above all to European countries and peoples. Europe gained more from detente than the United States; it was more adjusted to detente.

And 1980 -- and the sharp deterioration which the behavior of the United States produced after the preceding 2 or 3 years when the spiral of the arms race had been untwisted -- this year of 1980 demonstrated very clearly to the European states and governments that in circumstances of confrontation they stand to lose a lot. Western Europe, in actual fact, lost a great deal in 1980 as a result of the confrontation which the United States engineered. A real danger arose that the United States would, as a result, impose full hegemony on Europe, roughly as it did in the years immediately after the war. And none of the Western Europeans, naturally, wanted this. And the tendency of defending one's interests, the tendency of pursuing an independent line towards the continuation of detente -- for all their respect for the United States, for their alliances, for the fact that the alliance was preserved and reaffirmed -- this tendency was breaking through more and more steadfastly. The dialogue in Europe was not interrupted. And this is very important. That is to the credit of our country, of our diplomacy, but it is also, naturally, to the credit of those Western European politicians who found the strength and courage to continue with this dialogue.

And there is another factor, I should like to mention. It is, of course, a very important thing, incidentally -- the change in the mood of the masses. Moreover, by masses I mean the broadest mass of people, people who have joined the antiwar, antimissile movement.

Sometimes it is called a pacifist movement. This year I was in France and I had many discussions there on this subject in the period around the congress of the Socialists. There, this movement was persistently called pacifist by the people I spoke with. In conversations with them we would say: excuse me, but what sort of pacifism is this? Those people are not proposing to abandon altogether all kinds of weapons and in general they are not altogether against any or all wars. They are saying: We need something concrete, and now it is necessary to remove the danger hanging over Europe. They are not proposing any abstract conclusions or wishes. They are following a perfectly concrete fighting program. Thus, it is not a pacifist movement but a movement which, if you like, may be called a movement of conscience, since people's conscience and the fear of losing all they have, beginning with their own lives -- and this first of all -- is a factor which has proved very powerful. Frankly, I do not think that everything can be ascribed to fear as is sometimes done in the West.

Only just recently in Prague there was a conference of 90 communist and revolutionary-democratic parties. It discussed the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal. And this question was constantly at the center of attention. Many put forward the following argument -- for instance, the Belgian delegate, the comrades from West Germany and from the African countries too, who by the way, supported this argument -- that the present movement is an antiwar movement however it is linked with the fact that the very crisis which the capitalist system is going through has given people a feeling of uncertainty, a feeling of a lack of clarity with respect to the future. And Reagan's policies have further intensified these feelings.

We have seen the merging of the quite, so to speak, different things, thus this movement has an antiwar character but at the same time it has a lot of the social in it. Therefore, it is a completely new movement. And, of course, it an extremely impressive movement. There has simply never in Europe, never in the history of Europe, been any such movement of this scale, of this scope, of this character.

[Shishlin] Vadim Valentinovich, I would like first of all to support your main line of argument, that this kind of turn can, of course, to a large extent be connected correctly with our policy, with the policy of the Soviet Union, the policies of the socialist countries, which in fact only recently was confirmed in the decisions of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs whose session has just concluded in the Romanian capital. On the other hand, it may be well worth mentioning one more reason. To me it seems to have had considerable weight, too, in the turn we have seen in the course of events. This reason has an economic nature. And you rightly said that Europeans, of course, view peace and their affairs in a somewhat different way than Washington does. And in this connection, as we know, relatively recently there was a major contract, a major agreement signed between the Soviet Union and West Germany and a number of other West Euorpean states, known as "Gas for Pipes."

[Zorin] And not only West European ones, Nikolay Vladimirovich, there are also....

[Shishlin interrupts] The Caterpillar Company is involved, I know.

[Zorin] Yes, Caterpillar is involved and now there are reports from Tokyo....

[Shishlin interrupts] Japan, yes, the Japanese are giving credits. We all know very well that a few days before Leonid Ilich's visit to Bonn, a certain Meyer Rashish, the U.S. under secretary for economic affairs, visited West Germany and France. He had talks with the Austrians, the Italians, the Belgians, the Swiss and some other European figures. He was trying to persuade them to postpone the signing of the agreement with the Soviet Union, to reject this agreement. However, it didn't work. And another circumstance. It seems to me that the blows the West European economy is enduring under the crisis and the economic shocks felt now in Western Europe have already begun to show in the way Western Europe is more and more reserved towards U.S. demands that military budgets should be increased. Western Europe believes that to look for a way out of the present situation along the road of a reckless arms race means careening towards a thoroughly unsatisfactory objective.

[Zagladin] Yes, there is no doubt about that.

[Zorin] And I would like, in connection with what you just said, to pose a question which is now being asked by many. I can even judge this on the basis of the mailbag of Studio Nine. The question is, what is it that we are dealing with when we see that Washington has agreed to negotiate, in particular, in Geneva? And certain changes in Washington's line are apparent not only in this instance. What is this? A cosmetic operation so to speak? A tactical move which has found expression in a certain change of tone? Or is it, after all, a question of certain alterations being introduced for some reason in Washington's political course? What is your opinion?

[Shishlin] Well, of course we all are pondering this, thinking about how to assess the speech the American President made on 18 November this year. Generally, the main thing is that one speech alone does not make a policy. One speech does not make a policy. Reagan and Haig and Weinberger are all now saying quite clearly and unambiguously that one should not try and perceive in Reagan's speech a shift from a policy of confrontation towards a policy of peace-making. They consider both of these untrue. And in this respect I think one can believe them.

One can believe that there has been no change in the course of the United States -- no change in the course. As for a change in tone, yes, perhaps. However, that is probably still not the essence. The tone alone does not constitute the music. However, regarding the fact of an alteration in the U.S. foreign policy course taking place, an alteration in the U.S. foreign policy course beginning to become perceptible -- this is true.

[Zorin] And you already talked about the reasons for this.

[Shishlin] There is one more consideration here of sufficient importance. It has begun to be heard in Washington now, and in particular from none other than the U.S. President. He points out that as before he believes that the greatest danger to America is not posed from outside. This is not a danger of an external attack. He quite logically points to the U.S. domestic ailments and U.S. internal problems.

I do not intend to enlarge upon the fact that Reagan's approach to internal issues gives rise to quite a lot of doubt, just as his approach to foreign policy matters does. However, with respect to foreign policy matters, the United States is no doubt increasingly discovering that in looking after one's own interests one must take note of the interests of other states. And in order to ensure that one's own interests do not suffer, it is useful to consider the interests of other countries. It seems that in this respect in particular we are right in talking of neither a cosmetic operation nor of a break with past policies, but rather a certain alteration in the course, of a certain adaptation of American policies to reality.

[Zagladin] And, I think, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that there is yet another point which we may recall here very briefly -- a very simple point. Its essence is that the first year of the presidency is nearly over for the new President. He is no longer new. He will have been president for a year. The second year is the coming year. The third year will be, in the final analysis, a preparation for the beginning of the election campaign, while the fourth year will be entirely an election year. Thus it is during the second year that one must try and achieve some results. In the area of domestic policies this is not succeeding very well. And Nikolay Vladimirovich already spoke of President Reagan's own statement that the danger is not from outside.

As for the area of foreign policies, well, it is quite obvious -- although Washington is trying to conceal it in every way -- that the policy of confrontation has not brought any fruit. There is nothing to be proud of as yet, and results are needed. Hence, the alteration, the desire to change the tone, the desire to project a different image of America than the one which everyone has generally grown accustomed to during the past year.

[Zorin] This seems a very well-founded argument to me. Generally one must not approach an election campaign in the red.

[Shishlin] I must apologize, Valentin Sergeyevich, in so far as we have already spoken of this. The following thought came to me: The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the results of the visit in themselves, from the point of view of the bilateral relations of the Soviet Union and the FRG and from other points of view, these results it seems to me are setting a certain example and not only for the Europeans -- not only for the Europeans.

[Zorin] Well now, in the complicated situation, in the sharp political struggle which is now occuring in the world arena, it goes without saying that one of the most important or even the most important factor is the constructive position of our side. In connection with this I would like you, Vadim Valentinovich, to name the main trends of our program.

[Zagladin] This question can be approached in two ways. If we are to talk generally, then our task -- and Leonid Ilich formulated this very clearly when he was in Bonn, and many other times previously, particularly in the DER SPIEGEL interview -- we generally see our task as putting an end to confrontation and going on to continue detente and end the arms race. I have already said this. This always remains our task and this is a very important strategic task, if you will.

We see only one possible path to this. This is the path of searching for mutually acceptable decisions on major issues, primarily those concerning the arms race and nuclear arms. One principle, the principle of equality and equal security of both sides, must form the basis. Nikolay Vladimirovich has already said that the United States is beginning to notice that it is not the only one that has interests, that others also have them. This is good, if it is true. I think this is true, but this process must continue. Another thing must also be understood -- that there are not only interests, but also requirements for security which are no less than those of the United States or any other country. We in this country proceed from this in any case. This is if we talk generally.

If we are to talk concretely about our present program, that our delegation brought to Geneva, generally, it is familiar to our television viewers. I would like to view this program as follows: Our television viewers are familiar with it -- they have read Leonid Ilich's speeches in Bonn and on 1 December the report of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet were published in the press, where our present program was most precisely and clearly characterized. So our people know it. But what about newspaper readers and radio and television audiences in the West? How do they view our program?

When you read these papers or listen to the radio the impression is that the Soviet Union is going to Geneva with some scant ideas -- that it came to Geneva, and our delegation has been in conference there for a week now, with tattered ideas, that we have no formal concepts. Undoubtedly, you will say that this a strange impression, but it is being conciously created.

For example, take the following thing coming from an official -- U.S. Secretary of State Haig: In a statement on the very eve of the Geneva talks he said the Soviet Union's position continues to be based on a proposal for a moratorium that the Russians made 2 years ago. As if there is nothing else -- just like that. And this theme, that only a moratorium is being proposed is being repeated from paper to paper, from magazine to magazine, from program to program. Absolutely everything else is being ignored -- all the other ideas which were proposed. At the same time this is essentially -- well, simply a lie, because our delegation came to Geneva with a broad program. This program appears well-composed. Is there a moratorium in it? Yes, there is a moratorium. The problem and idea of the moratorium that we previously proposed is preserved, but it has been substantially supplemented. It was supplemented by the provision that not only could the East and West suspend the deployment and preparation for deployment of medium-range means from the moment the talks begin, but the Soviet Union could simultaneously begin or continue decreasing its medium-range means so as to proceed in advance, so to speak, to that level, the lower level, which will be agreed upon as a result of the talks. So the idea is there, but it has been substantially supplemented, as you can see.

But this is not the main thing. Generally speaking, it is incorrect to view the matter as restricted to this. Our program consists of three absolutely precise and clear points: First, the ideal option, or the final option, which Leonid Ilich called the real zero option, boils down to completely ridding Europe of all kinds of medium-range nuclear missiles and tactical nuclear missiles. This is the option for a kind of nonnuclear Europe, if you will.

One can ask: Why a zero option? And as a matter of fact this question is asked. This is a term which has been in existence in the West for a long time. There are many versions of this zero option, and none of them are essentially a zero option. Most recently, it was proposed by President Reagan, who in his well-known speech proposed a zero option in which the American side will not deploy its new missiles while the Soviet Union removes its existing missiles.

I will show you what this means with two comparisons: Presently the correlation of forces is 1:1 -- 1,000 minium-range means on one side and 1,000 on the other. If the American option is realized then the number of our medium-range means will decrease considerably, approximately to the extent that the correlation will change to 2:1 in favor of the West.

[Zorin] Because [Western] forward-based means and NATO means will remain.

[Zagladin] Everything will remain, everything the West has will remain -- to the last one.

[Zorin] Yes.

[Shishlin] This is the zero option for the Soviet Union.

[Zagladin, laughing] It is the zero option for the Soviet Union. It is, as a matter of fact, a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. It is what the United States has been striving for to date. It has been trying to achieve this precisely by deploying missiles. Besides, this option is even more profitable. Why is it more profitable? First of all it is cheaper. It is unnecessary to produce new missiles, nor is it necessary to deploy them, while the Soviet Union removes its missiles. So it is cheaper for the United States. Secondly, this option is more advantageous because it also gives the West a greater superiority -- I would say 2:1 -- whereas if new missiles are deployed the correlation of forces would change to 1 1/2:1. So this is by no means a zero option. A genuine zero option is the one Leonid Ilich spoke about in Bonn, or more precisely the liquidation of all nuclear medium-range means in Europe, as well as tactical ones.

Insofar as this option is not suitable for the United States and the Western powers -- and already there are comments in the United States that this is the idealistic option -- there is a second option for this case: The second option is an option which envisages the removal by both sides of all medium-range means aimed at targets in Europe -- only medium-range means. This would also mean a considerable decrease in the military threat for Europe.

Eventually, if this option is unsuitable, there is a third option: a reduction by both sides of medium-range means in Europe -- a considerable reduction. I said that it was approximately 1,000 as to 1,000 on both sides -- a reduction by several hundred on both sides, or, say this entire number be halved. Obviously, this would enormously alleviate the military burden on Europe and enormously decrease the threat of war on our continent.

In this way we in fact have an option for any turn the talks may take, if you will. We have an integral program. In our option, the best final option would be the zero option -- that is, the liquidation of all medium-range and tactical nuclear means in Europe. If the second or third one does not work out, we are naturally ready to discuss other options which may be proposed to us, if they are really aimed at solving the question, of course.

Of course we are aware of the fact that the matter will not be simple. Even now there are all sorts of pessimistic forecasts, and they are attempting to blame the possible failure of the talks on the Soviet Union in advance. Arguments are arising around the issue of what medium-range weapons are -- what should be considered such a weapon and what should not.

In a word, there will be many difficulties, and our side is perfectly aware of this. But we are fully resolved to achieve an option which would lead to a real decrease in the military dangers existing for Europe.

[Zorin] Well, we have spoken today about what has -- let us say -- led Washington to the conference table. We have spoken about the difficulties. But we must make it clear that these difficulties lie not only in the fact that the problem is a difficult one, although there is no denying that the problem is difficult and will be difficult to solve. These difficulties, if one may say so, are also of a subjective character and not only objective, connected to the fact that there are very influential circles which simply do not want any solution, circles in the West, circles in the United States for instance, which are not in the least interested in finding a solution to these problems.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, one wise man has said that usually weapons serve the needs of policy -- American policy is too often serving the needs of weapons.

[Zorin] This is a very true thought which I would like to support, and though I did not know how you would formulate it, I have prepared material which supports and illustrates what you have said. Truly, the politicians serve the needs of weapons in present-day Washington, perhaps more than at any other time.

I have seen interesting figures. Last year, in a year when the military budget -- allocations for the Pentagon -- was increased considerably in the United States, a group of corporations received an unprecedentedly large number of military orders. When we say that the American budget has been increased by so many billions, we must remember that this is not an abstract figure. It means that these billions, under the American system, go to certain individuals. There is a relatively small group of several hundred people who receive these tens of billions. I shall quote for instance the portfolio of military orders for the General Dynamics firm, which, as a result of last year's events, amounts to $3.5 billion -- just one corporation which belongs to approximately 1 dozen owners receives $3.5 billion. Another large military concern, McDonnell Douglas, received military orders from the Pentagon totalling $3.2 billion, the Lockheed company, $2.1 billion; Huges aircraft firm, $1.8 billion.

I think that it is a very significant fact that all these companies I have just listed, as well as most of the corporations found at the top of the list for the number of military orders, are all Californian. And if we remember that President Reagan came to the White House with the aid of the Californian bankers and Californian industrialists, that in his administration key posts are held by people delegated by the Californian group, then you can no doubt find some kind of connection between these events, and can probably imagine that in Hughes Aircraft or General Dynamics there are people reading reports on the talks which have begun in Geneva and relating these talks to their possible losses, not profits. Here is a serious source of those difficulties which face the process of the relaxation of international tension, talks, and so forth, and this is reflected in Washington very clearly.

After the talks started in Geneva, one of the high officials in Washington, who according to his line of duty deals wtih problems connected with disarmament -- I have in mind Eugene Rostow, who is director of the arms control and disarmament agency. He spoke in London, and it is interesting that he gave a lecture which he dedicated not to just anyone, but to the memory of Winston Churchill, perhaps he reminded them of Fulton. I would like to quote this. After the talks, the beginning of the talks, Washington's official representative said that talks with the Soviet Union are a difficult contest and any kind of satisfactory result is hardly guaranteed. It is a premediated increase of pessimism and therefore we have every reason to say that the cause is really complicated and difficult.

The opponents of this dialogue cannot be limited to Washington alone. There are some in other places, particularly in Beijing. Beijing's reaction to the talks and to recent events can be considered obviously negative. I think it is a problem which deserves special attention from us.

[Shishlin] By the way, Valentin Sergeyevich, the very same Rostow, Eugene Rostow, before giving his London lecture, said the following: If the Geneva talks end in failure, the United States will have to think about deploying its medium-range missles in Asia for the defense of Japan and China.

[Zorin] It is a case when much is mixed up -- in both time and space. You know, Nikolay Vladimirovich, this reminds me of an old American story about a sergeant who told his soldiers to dig a ditch from the fence up to dinner. When times and distance are mixed up, problems increase, and this is the case now.

[Shishlin] Where China is concerned -- well, China, of course has reacted nervously and noisily to both the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and in particular to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. If we talk about China's foreign policy methods -- at the moment they prefer to fight, as the Chinese press says, for effective actions in political, moral, diplomatic, economic and defense spheres against the Soviet Union. In the first half of November a well-known West German political figure, Strauss, visited Beijing. Talking to journalists about his impressions in connection with his talks with Chinese leaders, he said that in his opinion China's foreign policy has not changed in any way since 1975. Probably he is right. Probably this is so. However, I cannot believe that the Chinese leaders are seriously evaluating the intentions of the Soviet Union in the way they describe. There is a definite calculation in this, a rather shortsighed calculation, but still a calculation.

What is also curious is that in China the continuation of such anti-Soviet attacks is accompanied by rather sharp remarks about the United States adn present-day Washington with Taiwan. In particular it concerns the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan. It is Deng Xiaoping himself who comes out with phillipics against the United States. The Chinese press sharply criticizes the United States. It is here that one cannot help remembering what Kissinger said in his memoirs -- which were so loudly acclaimed in the West -- about being in the post of secretary of state and assistant for national security at the White House. He gives his impressions of talks with Mao Zedong and mentions Mao Zedong's words. Mao Zedong said to Kissinger": Take notice that we will continue to shoot loudly in your direction. However, Mao Zedong added, with blanks. This is what is happening now.

[Zagladin] You know, I think they are blanks because they are not using any real charges. But this conflict over Taiwan is real, and not just a smokescreen they are spreading. Why?

[Shislin] No, of course, there are real contradictions.

[Zagladin] There are real contradictions and both sides are growing more watchful, because at the beginning both sides calculated on winning. Naturally, the final purpose for both sides is different. There is only one common denominator -- anti-Sovietism. Nothing much else matters. This has been said many times here.

[Zorin] However, I have the impression that the freedom of political maneuvers in Beijing is rather limited because they have staked too much on the U.S. card and cannot act with a free hand at present.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, Valentin Sergeyevich, well, here the pronouns are, of course, correct but they are too broad, too broad.

In this case, after all, this stake on the American card, on a heedless cooperation with the West, on a heedless partnership with the West -- this stake is to a decisive degree being made by the dominating group, the Deng Xiaoping group.

Now quite recently Deng Xiaoping received some Yugoslav politicians and he told the Yugoslavs that maybe China will go for resuming talks with the Soviet Union concerning border normalization. But at the same time Deng Xiaoping stipulated that no positive results from these talks need be expected. This is what was said.

In other words Deng Xiaoping is attempting to represent matters as if some kind of dead ends were possible in politics. But there are no dead ends in politics. Dead ends only spring up in the minds of politicians.

And now the fourth session of the National People's Congress is being held. Of course there is a certain movement in China. The situation has somewhat improved in the national economy; a certain stabilization of the national economy is occurring; there has been some growth of production, particularly in light industry; and a fairly good harvest is being raised this year. But here is a question: They were planning to adopt a new constitution back in the middle of the year -- where is this new constitution? As long ago as last year, at the end of the year, they planned to convene a party congress but no congress was convened. Now why is this happening? It is happening because apparently the trend adopted by a certain group in the Chinese leadership is not acceptable to all and there is disagreement. The essence of the present events can be found in the thick of Chinese reality itself and all of this is running out and somehow rushing into a channel of civil dissension, a channel of struggle for power. Of course, the Chinese politicians cannot fail to discover that there are no dead ends in politics.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, in connection with the topic that we are discussing today I would like to ask a question: How do you see their foreign policy, in the forthcoming period, particularly in relation to the stand against detente, against talks, against limiting arms. In the forthcoming period, will the direction of Beijing's action remain the same as today or will there be some changes?

[Shishlin] One must be realistic and assess China's policy by its words and deeds. In the present case as far as their foreign policy is concerned their words do not diverge very much from their deeds when we take their hostile words in regard to the socialist states. And it is hard to expect that under the present composition of the Chinese leadership and with the present orientation of those who determine Chinese policy that any rapid, radical or positive changes will occur in the foreign policy of this country.

Nonetheless there is something else. Essentially, after all, some fairly noticeable changes can be seen in China's internal policy. They were mentioned at the 26th congress of our party. The changes are quite noticeable. But it is curious: The Chinese leaders say that many mistakes were made in internal policies by Mao Zedong and all his accomplices, while their foreign policy, it seems, is beyond reproach.

But this does not happen. It simply does not happen that a nationalistic, superpower, and hegemonic course, which, as a matter of fact, grows from this imperial internal policy, is pursued on the basis of the very same concepts and on the basis of the very same ideas and is nevertheless found to be correct. This does not happen.

[Zagladin] Comrade, it seems to me the matter is quite simple from this point of view, relatively simple, of course. As far as the internal policy amendments that had to be made, it was because they had come to a dead end, not a political one but a simple, economic dead end. As far as the foreign policy is concerned, this has not been done yet, although in reality a dead end is also apparent. And even these controversies with the Americans are also said to be at a dead end. Controversies with the Americans, with Chinese.

[Shishlin -- interrupting] That it is not the course that incidentally corresponds with...

[Zagladin -- interrupting] It is not the course that ...

[Shishlin -- interrupting] ...the genuine interests of the Chinese people.

[Zagladin] Yes, quite right. That can bring the Chinese some kind of successes.

[Shishlin] A curious thing occurred there that our comrades may not be aware of. A month ago or even earlier, the literary monthlies and official press in China published selections of the sayings of Deng Xiaoping, a person who is today formulating Chinese policy. It is a most interesting selection that is now being published in a separate edition, a mass edition.

[Zorin] Something like the Little Red Book.

[Shishlin] Similar to the Little Red Book. Of course, contrary to the famous book of Mao Zedong quotations, Deng Xiaoping's sayings are not as aphoristic. They are dragged out and long-winded, but again we can see that they are clutching for Mao Zedong, in other words as if for some kind of lifebuoy. Why? Because in this regard, in fact, their policy has not come to a dead end but finds itself in some kind of dark corner from which a way out can be found. Now, incidentally speaking, today's China, which plays a negative role in international affairs, could undoubtedly also play a positive role, and such a Chinese role would only be welcomed by the Soviet Union, and Soviet policy in relation to China is oriented toward normalization of relations with China, towards goodneighborly relations with China and naturally on the basis of peaceful coexistence and on a principled basis.

[Zorin] Before I ask another question of you, Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to talk about memories for half a minute. At the beginning of this year you took part in one of the Studio Nine programs, Vadim Valentinovich. At the time the negative processes in international policy had become quite clear and were connected, in part, to the activity of the present Washington administration, which had just taken office. At the time you noted these negative factors and we discussed them. However, the conclusions you reached and your evaluations were far from pessimistic. This is interesting. We have received many letters from our viewers in connection with these forecasts and those evaluations, in which the letterwriters ask whether you were looking through rose-tinted glasses. Is there any foundation for such optimistic conclusions when everything around is so gloomy and no gleam of hope appears. Well, a year has passed, or rather almost a year, and I would like to return once more to the question which you had then answered and to ask you how you now evaluate the prospects and how, according to you, the political process will develop in the near future. It is the same question I asked 1 year ago.

[Zagladin] I have also received such letters and it was in the middle of this year that I received such a letter for the last time. There were none after that. The questions were quite justified because our people were certainly alarmed, and still are, and the development of events seemed rather unreliable and doubtful. However, if you want me to tell you that everything is fine, it would be wrong. From the very beginning of the program we have been speaking of two tendencies, of their presence and of their struggle, and this struggle continues. It is characteristic of the present time. Some moves for the better are indeed now apparent, or as Nikolay Vladimirovich said at the beginning, the barometer has risen slightly, maybe not up to a change, but it is there. However, this is only the beginning and the barometer may fall just as fast.

How would I characterize today's situation? I would say that at the moment there are enormous possibilities to improve in real terms the entire world situation. Primarly in Europe, but also the world situation as a whole.

These possibilities are primarily connected to our new proposals, put forward by Leonid Ilich, which our delegation has taken to Geneva. It could be said that naturally this is only partial and is only one of the questions of international life. This is true. However, everything is very much interconnected, and naturally, if it became possible to make progress on the problem of nuclear disarmament and to get a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, it would bring after it as a chain reaction an entire mass of other solutions and other questions. It would open up a path, (?it would clear the way for) the discussion of problems which today are difficult to imagine being discussed seriously.

So there are two versions, roughly speaking -- that is, there could be any amount of them, but in the final count...

[Zorin -- interrupting] Two groups of versions.

[Zagladin] Two groups of versions. One group is the utilization of these possibilities and the solution of questions which are on the agenda. Then the situation will really improve and the barometer will climb, if not to clear, at least closer to it. Naturally, we support this version. There is no doubt that our country and party are doing and will do everything to implement it.

However, there could be a second way, a second version, a second group of possibilities -- negative ones -- such as marking time or even a retreat toward confrontation should the talks fail or if they are wrecked. They can only be wrecked by the Western side because we have said we have a mass of versions and are ready to discuss any turn which would realistically lead to success. This could happen, and then naturally, there would be a worsening of the situation and a new spiralling of the arms race will inevitably begin. The West has actually begun this spiral.

Our country is showing great restraint while strengthening its defense potential within the framework of the existing balance of forces. However, in such a case we would of course have to adopt corresponding and sufficiently effective measures to reestablish the balance which will disappear if U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe. We can in no way take a chance with the security of our country.

This program is taking place on the day when the 40th anniversary of the battle for Moscow is being celebrated -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of our armed forces at Moscow. It was the first victory, the presage of 9 May 1945, but the first victory in a very difficult war. The lessons of this war, the need to be prepared for any eventuality, any surprise, is obvious to every Soviet man who remembers well the lesson learned. Our leadership remembers it even better; the Central Committee and the Government of the Soviet Union will certainly do everything, under any circumstances, to ensure that the country's security is reliably defended.

[Shishlin] Continuing your reply, I would also say that -- taking into consideration that Valentin Sergeyevich began by talking about the fact that the first year of the ninth decade is nearing its end -- I would say that this year was generally also characteristic, because in the spring, at the 26th congress, our party adopted a program of peace for the eighties. Not 1 month, not 1 week, not 1 day in 1981 was lost by the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union has persistently and purposefully acted to move this program toward implementation. I imagine that now, judging from reactions by political and journalistic circles to the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG capital, no one in the world, including Washington, doubts that the Soviet Union is striving for peace.

[Zagladin] This is a very important matter because in the past all the arms race campaigns conducted in the West were all carried out under the cover of what? The Soviet military threat. That was the slogan. Our country's declarations for love of peace, real and genuine love of peace and the official recognition of this in speeches by state leaders, including those in the FRG and other countries, and in the United States itself, actually refutes the military threat thesis. This is something that must be appreciated.

[Shishlin] Of course, I think that no one doubts, especially in the light of the last visit and in the light of all the preceding years, even decades, the capacity of the Soviet leadership to conduct a firm, consistent and purposeful policy of peace, a precise policy of peace. In this connection it is absolutely natural that now, at the end of the year, when people begin to review events, that in the countries of the West, in the countries of the socialist world and in the developing countries, they note the merits of our country, of our party, the services of the Central Committee, and the great personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the policy of peace, a policy of peace which is necessary for our country, for our friends and allies, necessary for all humanity. Politicians require many qualities. Wisdom, patience and farsightedness is needed. But in politics all these qualitites are improved when combined with courage and vigilance. These qualities are found in full measure in the Soviet foreign policy and in those who carry it out.

[Zagadin] Every stage of the country's development has brought something new in both domestic and foreign policy. If we take our last few years, or even decades, it can be said that in the field of foreign policy -- and this is connected with the name of Leonid Ilich -- there has been a transition to a planned basis for our foreign policy, a transition to broad planning ahead of a course aimed at strengthening peace and eliminating the military threat, a purposeful and principled course, daring, as you rightly said, and at the same time an integral course from which you cannot remove a single piece; it constitutes a complete unit and is being implemented consistently from congress to congress, from year to year, from month to month. I think that this is something very great and new that has been introduced in our foreign policy during the past period, and here again I would like to speak about the personal merits of Leonid Ilich in the development and the implementation of these our peace programs.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has come to an end, and I think that the problem, or rather the problems, which we discussed today, will be discussed time and again here in Studio Nine. All I have to do now is to thank you, colleagues, for taking part in today's discussion and to thank our television viewers. Until we meet again here at Studio Nine, thank you.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS PENTAGON'S ASIAN STRATEGY

PM041723 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Pentagon's Asian Schemes"]

[Text] The explosive events in the Near East and southwest Asia cannot and must not screen from the world public struggling for peace and security what is happening throughout Asia and in particular the western part of the Pacific, particularly because the United States' global aggressive policy unites into a single package the events taking place in all parts of the world.

To implement Washington's militarist plans in the Near East and southwest Asia, the United States is patching together an aggressive "triangle" which would consist of the United States, Japan and China. This "triangle" is basically designed to implement the United States' discrete [samostoyatelnyy] aggressive tasks in Asia and the west Pacific. But at the present stage the Pentagon is not averse to using the bloc it is patching together to safeguard strategic rear services and communications leading to the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

Thus the Pentagon intends, for instance, to safeguard rear communications (as far as the Near East is concerned) with the aid of the Japanese naval forces. In this connection it is worth remembering at least that Japan has undertaken to patrol sea and airspace 1,000 miles off the Japanese coast. It is clear that it is not a case of Japan's "self defense" but of the Japan's further involvement in U.S. global strategy. Similar facts include the U.S. demand for stepping up Japan's contribution to "the defense of north Asia," as M. Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Tokyo put it.

All these facts confirm that the phrase "alliance" between the United States and Japan included in the U.S.-Japanese communique after the talks between Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki and U.S. President R. Reagan was by no means fortuitous. It is not for nothing that it generated a great outcry and indignation in Japan, even entailing the foreign minister's resignation. Today it is clear to everyone that Japan is being dragged gradually into "strategic cooperation" with the United States in the manner of the "cooperation" on which the United States and Israel recently agreed. Japan, included in the "triangle," would thus become a component of the U.S. administration's global aggressive strategy. And not only in the Pacific region or Asia but "somewhat" further afield.

I think no one doubts that the United States is assuming the role of leader of the "triangle," although on the surface it should be an "isosceles" triangle. It is not even worth mentioning Japan. It is so saturated with U.S. military bases that we are scarcely surprised that Japanese-U.S. relations based on the security treaty have developed before the eyes of the whole world into a military alliance, while Japan itself has become something subordinate to U.S. global strategy.

Matters are more complex with regard to Beijing. So far Washington is unsure how far Beijing enters into the U.S. version of the "triangle." This is borne out by the game which Beijing and Washington are playing over the Taiwan problem. This game includes elements of mutual mistrust. In addition, Beijing, while playing up to Washington in the creation of the "triangle," is seeking to use the United States to obtain armaments, military equipment and aid in modernizing its own armed forces. But no one knows what will happen later, when Beijing becomes more sure of its own strength. This element of uncertainty is all the more substantial in that the interests of the two sides are largely focused on one and the same region -- Southweast Asia. But the verdict is still to come. The United States is counting on using the Beijing clique's anti-Sovietism in its own global plans.

As throughout the world, in Asia the United States justifies its patching together of military blocs and alliances by the need for "defense" and the safeguarding of its security against the imagined "Soviet threat." In particular it is trying to whitewash its aggressive policy with allegations that its goal is to ensure a "nuclear umbrella" for Japan itself. Matters have reached the point where U.S. Democratic Congressman Stephen Neal submitted a draft resolution in which President R. Reagan is asked to make Japan pay the United States 2 percent of its GNP as "payment for security"(!). If this proposal were realized, Japan would be paying the United States expenses for its own national suicide. With good reason, the Japanese public is increasingly resolutely opposing the U.S. demand to increase military expenditure.

The point is that the situation prevailing in Europe recently in connection with the U.S. intention to deploy new nuclear missiles on its allies' territory and with talk that a nuclear war could be limited to European territory revealed the essence of U.S. strategy: to jeopardize its West European allies in order to put U.S. territory outside the framework of a nuclear war.

The United States would like to do something similar in the Far East. All the more so since in the United States some people in the ruling circles nurture the idea of deploying nuclear missiles... in Japan and China. The story of the "nuclear umbrella" over Japan could become a terrible reality for it.

But so far, pitting the Asian countries against the Soviet Union and patching together an aggressive "triangle," the U.S. strategists are merely aggravating the internal Asian situation. "Washington's readiness to arm China and its attempts to build up Japan's military might," U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes in this connection, "are causing anxiety in a number of countries which to this day still have painful memories of Japanese occupation and Chinese rule."

In late October a conference was held in Tokyo on questions of "safeguarding security in the West Pacific" in which representatives of the United States, Japan, Britian, Australia, the ASEAN countries, South Korea and Taiwan took part. The conference expressed the opinion of the most bellicose circles of the planned "triangle" and adjoining countries. But even at this conference the representatives of the ASEAN countries displayed anxiety over further militarization of Japan and expressed alarm at the U.S. plans to supply China with weapons and modern military equipment.

Nor can we fail to notice that the authors of the "Triangle" are trying to set ASEAN against the Indochinese countries, aggravating still further the situation in Southeast Asia. In addition they would very much like to turn ASEAN, which was conceived as an organization of economic and cultural cooperation, into a paramilitary association. Under U.S. influence, the ASEAN countries' representatives at the above-mentioned Tokyo conference expressed themselves in favor of establishing bilateral treaty relations in the military sphere on the basis of "voluntary" principles and in favor of the division of responsibility in "defending" the region. Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, speaking of the so-called "Kampuchean problem," stated, for instance, that political actions should be accompanied by "military pressure" on Vietnam.

Washington is thus leading matters to the point where the association, while preserving the outward shell of an economic and cultural association, is gradually becoming a military one. Understanding this policy is leading only to the aggravation of the already artificially complicated relations between the ASEAN and Indochina countries. The policy of Beijing, which, in setting one country against another, is counting on fulfilling Mao Zedong's dream of including all Southeast Asia in the sphere of Chinese rule, is also promoting the creation of an extremely tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia.

The organizers of the "triangle" in Asia and the southwest Pacific, like evil magicians, are using each contact with the region's problems to sow hostility and promote the Asian countries' division and the creation of a dangerous explosive situation.

The policy which the United States is pursuing, of creating blocs of strategic cooperation under the sign of the struggle against the "Soviet peril," the creation of an explosive situation in Asia, the stoking of tension and the intensification of the confrontation between the region's countries -- all this fundamentally contradicts the interests of the Asian countries. "In Asia above all," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev says, "there is a very acute need for peace. The per-capita national income in a considerable number of Asian countries is very low. And new conflicts are being added to the old, unextinguished ones there in Asia. Ill winds are sweeping over Southeast Asia. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism fear a tranquil Asia."

For this very reason it is essential to take steps to normalize the political climate in Asia and the Pacific and to pool the efforts of all states of this region to turn it into a region of peace and good-neighborliness. There are opportunities, and considerable ones, on this salient. They lie in the initiatives put forward by the USSR to safeguard security in Asia on the basis of collective principles and in the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on the application of confidence-building measures in the Far East on a multilateral or bilateral basis. Clear prospects for Asia are opened up by the Indochina states' proposals on a settlement of Southeast Asia's problems through the efforts of the countries of the region themselves and on the creation of a zone of peace and stability in it. The Mongolian initiative concerning the signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific, which has been widely supported, is also filled with profound positive meaning.

Of course, such initiatives not only form no part of the designs of the planners of the dangerous "triangle" but are in obvious contradiction with these designs. Only the initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace and good-neighborliness contain a real path toward stability and security for the Asian peoples.

SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM IN EUROPE, ASIA STRESSED

LD042216 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 4 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- It is important for the practical policy of all states that its pointer be the striving to restore a climate of confidence, for joint efforts for strengthening peace. The attainment of this noble goal is the duty of all states, irrespective of their social system or participation in some or other military alliances. This is one of the main conclusions, which follows from the recent talks, which were held by Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev in the FRG. It is precisely the way it has been termed in the document of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers summing up the results of this visit.

Under the present conditions of a sharp deterioration of the international climate and the growth of the danger of war, of paramount significance is the maintenance and development of a political dialogue between states. Leonid Brezhnev's talks in Bonn have shown the identity of views of the Soviet Union and the FRG on this issue. The Soviet Union adheres to the viewpoint that every country realizing its responsibility for the course of international events must do everything in its power to create a political atmosphere that is favourable for a dialogue.

The whole positive experience of constructive talks between the states stresses the necessity of a further development of a dialogue based on the principles of mutual respect, equality and cooperation. There are no few examples bearing out that however difficult international problems may be, they can be settled peacefully at the negotiating table with due regard for the interests of the states concerned.

The Soviet-West German summit meeting has also contributed to creating prerequisites for a resumption of Soviet-American talks at Geneva on problems of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The far-reaching proposals, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn, serve the sole aim of finding a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, ensuring durable peace for the present and future generations, delivering them from the danger of nuclear conflagration. Their essence lies in the four points, which constitute a programme for reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

All European nations have a vital stake in a successful resolution of the nuclear weapons problem, but this is also a question concerning the destinies of universal peace. The sorry experience of the recent past bears out that global conflicts broke out precisely in Europe. The Soviet Union is tirelessly working for strengthening peace and security all over the world. It declares for improving the political climate also in Asia, for pooling the efforts of the Asian states for turning Asia into a region of peace and good-neighbourliness. This was reflected in the Soviet-sponsored initiatives for ensuring security in Asia along collective lines, in the readiness for talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East on a multilateral or bilateral basis, in active support for the proposals of the states of Indochina that a regional conference be convened with their neighbors -- the ASEAN member-countries, creation of a zone of peace and stability in South-East Asia. Cooperation and interaction in the efforts for peace and security, for curbing the arms race is an indispensable condition for ensuring success on this no easy way.

ZHUKOV CRITICIZES WEINBERGER REMARKS IN LE FIGARO

LD070734 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 7 Dec 81

["For a Businesslike Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- Speeches by the American secretary of defence always boil down to statements about the mythical "Soviet threat" and calls not to stint money on the arms race for the sake of the attainment of the notorious "position of strength" for the United States. But now Weinberger has permitted himself something more than that: He disclosed the Pentagon's innermost plans providing for "numerous and lengthy" conflicts on a world scale.

Commenting on his recent interview to the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA: "This is how simply this appears in the mind of the American minister: The United States should arm itself to the teeth so as to be ready for any war at any moment, in any part of the world. In the same breath he strictly warned American's NATO allies that they too should prepare for this mad perspective: We should advance by the same road, increasing the military budget in real terms year after year, and with the help of our friends we will achieve success."

"To advance by the same road..." Where to? "To war. That is all." Is it thus that one should understand the essence of this amazingly cynical interview?

"And all this is being said at a time when American and Soviet representatives in Geneva have started important talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe."

"It is time for those whom this concerns to understand that what interstate negotiations need to be successful is not loud sabre-rattling but the creation of a businesslike, working (?atmosphere)."

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS DANGEROUS TO U.S. ECONOMY

LD061254 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 6 Dec 81

[By TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec, TASS -- The noose of a new economic policy, dubbed "Reagonomics", is tightening around the neck of the United States. The Washington administration, hard as it is trying, is unable to curb inflation. This year's price rise is expected to be not less than 15 percent, according to latest statistics. The mechanism of the widely publicised "recovery' programme does not work. The automobile making and housing construction are gripped by the crisis which is expected to affect other industries as well. By the end of the year, as most American economists believe, the yearly gross national product will be reduced by 3-5 percent.

A sharp increase in unemployment became a logical consequence of the new recession, the third in the past decade. The number of people, denied the natural human right -- the right to work -- has reached 8.5 million for the first time since 1939.

The impact of the "Reaganomics" is felt not only by the jobless on whom Washington intends to "save" 3.6 billion dollars by 1986. The "recovery" measures dealt a ruthless blow at 29 million people, living below the official poverty line, at the aged and disabled. The "war on poverty", launched by the White House, deprives millions of ordinary Americans of food, housing and medical assistance.

The "Reaganomics", based on the reduction of socio-economic appropriations, found approval only of the military-industrial complex. In these five years Washington is planning to spend for armaments up to 1.0-1.5 trillion dollars against 655 billion dollars in the previous five years.

The present state of the American economy attests to the impotence and inability of the Washington administration to "recover" it. The cause is one -- the immense growth of military appropriations capable of placing any economy on the brink of collapse.

SENATE APPROVAL OF MILITARY BUDGET VIEWED

LD051536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 5 Dec 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] The American Senate has approved the largest military budget in the history of the country, REUTER reports. This financial year it will comprise $208.7 billion. Out of these funds $2.4 billion are being allocated for development and production of new B-1 strategic bombers and approximately another $2 billion for creation of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Both the B-1 and the MX are first-strike weapon systems. The course aimed at expediting the rendering of these systems operational is calculated to violate the present approximate balance in the military strategic sphere in favor of the United States.

It should be said that this course of the Washington administration is causing concern among the legislators. For instance, during the discussion of the question on expenditure for the bombers Senators Hollings and Levin introduced an amendment into the billion the Pentagon budget with the aim of blocking the B-1 project. In these conditions the White House decided to intensify pressure on the Senate. President Reagan sent Stevens, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, a letter in which he insisted on approval in full of the strategic arms modernization program. Here the President asserted that, allegedly, this is necessary to restore the strategic balance. In actual fact, as NBC television stressed, emphasis has been placed in the new budget on the production of strategic types of weapons which are designed to ensure U.S. nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to assess the decision adopted by the Senate as being directed at anything other than undermining the principle of the sides' equality and equal security, which had formed the basis of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms. Such actions by Washington throw into doubt the sincerity of its assurances of readiness for serious talks on limiting such arms.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA PROFILES TRIDENT SYSTEM

PM041409 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 25 November carries on page 14 a 2,000-word article by S. Aytmatov and A. Kokoshin entitled "The Nuclear 'Trident' Sets Sail" published under the rubric "The U.S. Military Threat." The article describes the capability of the U.S. Trident system, emphasizes the cost to the taxpayer and summarizes the arguments of suporters and opponents of the system. The article proceeds to discuss the labor problems connected with the fitting of the Ohio submarine and stresses the "safety problems": the dangers of serving on a vessel with a powerful nuclear propulsion unit and 24 missiles with nuclear warheads and the likelihood of radioactive contamination in the event of an accident.

The article reiterates L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that "the Americans have created the new Ohio submarine with Trident I missiles. We have a similar system -- the Typhoon. And who has benefited from this? We are ready to reach agreement on limiting the deployment of new submarines -- like the Ohio in the United States and similar ones in the USSR."

TASS ON 'MISINFORMATION' LEAKING FROM PENTAGON

LD041356 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Leakage of Misinformation From the Pentagon" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator on military questions Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- In an old film comedy a dim-witted bureaucrat made the crowd on the quay laugh by loudly dictating a "top secret" telegram to a postman on the opposite bank of the river. Jack Anderson, a successful American news analyst, amused thousands of readers of the prestigious newspaper Washington POST by quoting whole paragraphs from a recent "top secret" paper of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. In an article on the subject which is described as that of the burning fuse to the powder keg getting shorter, Jack Anderson shares with the readers information, which in his words, is enough to make one's flesh creep. The point at issue in the article is not the Pentagon's secret preparations for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, not the American plans for the suppression of the national-liberation movements in Latin America, neither does the article make any mention of U.S. chemical weapons supplies to Afghanistan. Anderson had hardly used "dagger and knife" methods in order to get material for his story from the safes of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. Everything was much simpler.

The paper deals with the mythical "Soviet military menace", and Jack Anderson's numerous children do not have to worry that criminal proceedings will be instituted against their parent for divulging a military secret.

Some points from the "top secret" report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee have been borrowed from the notorious report of the National Security Council-68 of 1950, which proclaimed the start of the "cold war" of the USA against the socialist countries. Both the National Security Council-68 report and the paper of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee deals with "Soviet plans to establish domination in the world," the Soviet "dangerous challenge" to the United States.

The "leakage" of classified information from U.S. military establishments has become the Pentagon's usual trick, which is designed to make "more trustworthy and convincing" the hackneyed propaganda speeches by Washington's advocates of stepping up the arms race.

In Anderson's article on "Soviet military menace" one can clearly see the hackneyed cliches of the Pentagon's propagandists.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON CIA PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

LD061040 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] Reports from Washington indicate that a new presidential decree has come into effect giving the green light to the CIA for its secret operations inside the United States and abroad. Commentary is by news analyst Viktor Olin, and here is what he writes.

Before the document regulating CIA activities was adopted there was a big hulabaloo about the alleged penetration into the United States of a group of foreign terrorists aiming to assassinate top men in the Washington administration. Immediately after the decree was signed by President Reagan, his special adviser Mr Edward [as heard] Meese, as well as Mr Richard Willard of the Department of Justice and Deputy CIA Director Admiral Inman all addressed the newsmen. The decision to employ such heavy artillery was hardly a move taken by chance.

The point is that the discussion around the new role for the CIA began hardly had the new administration taken over. Its intention to lift the restrictions concerning the secret agencies -- restrictions introduced after the scandalous exposures of 1976 and 1978 -- caused a storm of national indignation. As a result, the initial drafts of the presidential decree -- drafts that would openly give the CIA a free hand -- were redone again and again for purely facelift purposes. Finally, the document's current variant appeared.

The men who wrote it extensively used the method of wordy descriptions of how CIA activities would be limited and at the same time mentioning only in passing the clauses that would reduce those limitations to nothing. For instance, if one page of the presidential decree contains mention of a ban on snooping on U.S. citizens abroad, another page will invariably feature a discreetly inserted reservation that legalizes such actions. Restrictions on tampering with private correspondence are cancelled by a clause permitting such actions -- of course under special circumstances, you see. And so on and so forth.

All this is presented on 17 pages of an official document which is, however, to have 30 pages attached of secret instructions -- the basic CIA credentials -- which the men who drew up the document prefer not to speak about. In the light of all this there was much surprise when the White House came out with a statement in connection with the signing of the presidential decree and claiming that not a single secret U.S. agency would have the right to violate Americans' rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law and the Constitution. Sharp criticism against the document is voiced by the American Civil Liberties Union. Congressman Edward Boland, chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, characterized the decree as troubling. His collegue, Don Edwards, expressed the view that the CIA is now assigned the role of secret police and entrusted with the job of doing dirty work everywhere, both inside the country and abroad.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON PENTAGON 'ELITES'

LD041846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 4 Dec 81

["The Pentagon Elite" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- No American department has ever withdrawn such astronomical sums from the state coffers as the Department of Defense, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The current U.S. military budget stands at $226 billion which is more than twice the gross national product of India with a population of 650 million. The Pentagon is a major customer of private business. More than two-thirds of all the purchases of goods and services by the federal government are of a military nature. Almost half of all the scientific engineering potential of the country is linked with carrying out military programs. The Pentagon is also a major proprietor as it owns millions of acres of land which are occupied by bases, barracks, test ranges, study centers and other installations. The value of all its property is over $300 billion which is more than half of all of the holdings of the U.S. Federal Government. About 2 million workers are employed in the military industry. Who then is in charge of this militarist leviathan?

It is, above all, a military elite, the newspaper notes. Many of the generals and admirals occupying leading posts in the Pentagon took an active part in the aggressive U.S. wars in Korea and Vietnam. The leading nucleus of the American military caste through its special history is the flesh of the flesh of the propertied classes. Graduates of the privileged military training institutions, such as the National Military College, West Point, and others, being as a rule descendants of the bourgeoisie, are promoted in service much faster than other officers. Almost all generals and admirals who have joined the committee of chiefs of staff over the last 15 years are the children of businessmen, landowners, officers or state officials.

COMMENT BY 'CHINESE DEMOCRATS' ON USSR PUBLISHED

FM041515 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Efremov book review under the rubric "Among the Books": "The Fighters' Precepts?]

[Text] Dignitaries from the imperialist world continue to make pilgrimages to Beijing. Much store is set by the China card. Former presidents and cabinet secretaries are accumulating a lavish tribute of compliments and presents in the "middle kingdom." Why so many has-beens in Beijing? Are memoirs in demand? No, military loans are in demand. All the guests from overseas have strong links with the military-industrial complex whose confidence the Beijing mandarins long to win.

The hegemonists have done the Chinese people much harm. Instead of the benefits created by living, creative socialism, there is poverty, ruin and ignorance. And the inspirers of Chinese militarism are to blame for another grave fault. They are to blame for the fact that places exist in the globe -- even a whole country, Kampuchea -- where children tremble at the world "China."

All the same, this terrible truth of our time must not conceal from our contemporaries another great tuuth, the truth which is feared by the usurpers who have subdued the country, the truth which was known to the best sons of the Chinese people, the heroes of the Chinese revolution.

We encounter these people in a small, but very topical book recently published by the APN publishing house [footnote: Eminent Chinese Democrats and Communists on the Soviet Union [Vidnyye Kitayskiye Demokraty i Kommunistry o Sovetskom Soyuze] Moscow, APN Publishing House, 1981] It assembles the thoughts, ideas, instructions and precepts which the present Beijing leaders have forgotten or directly betrayed in joining the camp of imperialism's accomplices.

"We must learn Russia's methods, its organization, its training of party members -- only then can we hope for victory," Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Chinese people's national liberation movement, said.

Each of the statements collected in the pamphlet, to whatever period of the Chinese people's struggle it relates, retains the force of a political propaganda weapon even today. For instance, guess when these impassioned lines were written by Wang Ming, a courageous veteran of the Chinese revolution:

". . . The Chinese people's struggle is not only a matter of their own liberation, it is an important part of the general struggle of the proletariat and peoples of all countries against war and for the preservation of peace.

"Fighting for peace means fighting against fascism and the instigators of war. Fighting for peace means marching alongside the USSR, which upholds the cause of peace.

"The world proletariat and the oppressed peoples have a vital interest in the USSR's strength and the defense capability of the socialist fatherland. They are becoming increasingly aware that the citizen of the world has no higher duty than that of defending the fatherland of the working people."

That was written on 1 May 1936. You can imagine how these words today sting the Beijing rulers, who, by betraying Chinese-Soviet friendship, have thereby betrayed their own people's interests.

JAPANESE FISHERIES DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW050031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow Dec 4 KYODO -- Japanese negotiator Akira Matsuura arrived from Tokyo Friday night for talks with Soviet officials to break the deadlocked fishery negotiations between the two countries. The two countries in November reached agreement on overall catch quotas in their respective 200-mile fishery zones for 1982. But the Soviet Union is demanding Japan's catch of Alaska pollack in the Soviet zone be held down to 185,000 tons from this year's quota of 290,000 tons. The Soviet Union is also asking Japan to ease Soviet fishing operations in the Japanese zone. Matsuura is director general of the fisheries agency.

USSR-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION TO 1985 EXAMINED

PM070933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Ulaanbaatar, 30 Nov -- The 22d session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has taken place here.

The session examined questions associated with the further extension of economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the period up to 1985 and the enhancement of its effectiveness in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and in accordance with the agreements in principle reached during the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal in the Crimea last August.

The participants devoted great attention to cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. In this connection questions of the design, construction and running of agricultural facilities being constructed with the USSR's assistance were examined.

The sides examined questions of cooperation in the light and food industry, as well as questions connected with the construction of major fuel and power projects in Mongolia.

Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural received the Soviet delegation to the intergovernmental commission, which is headed by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Television Relays Completed

LD012300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1752 GMT 1 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent A. Denisovich]

[Text] Ulaanbataar, 1 Dec (TASS) -- A solemn ceremony to commission the final station of a 2,000-km radio-relay line has taken place in the town of Olgiy administrative center of Bayanologiy Province in People's Mongolia. It links Ulaanbaataar with many populated areas in the republic. In just 3 years Mongolian and Soviet assembly workers and builders set up 7 automatic terminal and 36 intermediate stations among the mountain peaks and passes.

Built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, the line will provide the transmission of national television and radio programs and "Orbita" programs and communications via 300 telephone lines and cables.

The last 5 years have become an important stage in the development of Mongolia's communications services. During that time, with the aid of the USSR, a number of radio stations were put into operation, automatic telephone exchanges were reconstructed and complex communications centers built in many towns, and television stations were set up in a number of places. The Seventh Mongolian 5-Year Plan opens up new prospects for the development of communications in People's Mongolia to be implemented with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

U.S. TO SUPPLY PAKISTAN WITH F-16'S, HOWITZERS

LD061422 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Dec, TASS -- As is reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, an agreement was signed in Washington on deliveries to Pakistan of 40 up-to-date American "F-16" fighter bombers. The first "F-16" squadron will be delivered to the Pakistani Air Force before October next year.

Speaking a few days ago to journalists in Wazirabad, the head of the military administration of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq pointed out that the U.S. Government was ready to meet Islamabad's other requirements in the sphere of up-to-date American armaments. He stressed that Washington was ready to supply any military equipment necessary for modernisation of Pakistan's Armed Forces.

New York, 6 Dec, TASS -- Apart from 40 up-to-date "F-16" fighter bombers, the sale of which was already approved by the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon will supply Pakistan with 40 American self-propelled 155mm howitzers, reports the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY. The combat planes are to be delivered over and above a major deal on military and economic aid to Pakistan which is to amount to 3,200 million dollars in the next five years.

To meet Washington's demand, the Islamabad military regime has already agreed to allow the Pentagon "Rapid Deployment Force" to use the Pakistani territory, and turned it into a spring-board for sallies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Islamic Atomic Bomb

GF051942 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 2 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Against Whom Is Ziaul Haq Manufacturing the Islamic Atomic Bomb?" The radio states that Gen Ziaul Haq is quite busy with moves aimed at acquiring arms and notes that "Ziaul Haq made his intention quite clear in his statement (?last) week to the Turkish press."

Recalling statements made by CIA officials in the U.S. Senate to the effect that Pakistan is preparing for its first nuclear test, the radio states: "Pakistan has received all the necessary technology to manufacture the atomic bomb from Western countries with the approval of the CIA. U.S. officials have no intention of (?preventing) the military government in Pakistan from acquring such a dangerous weapon. On the contrary, the Reagan administration has [words indistinct] offered $3 billion in aid to the Pakistani military authorities. This move has been described by the people of Asian countries as open support for General Haq's [word indistinct] (?for nuclear arms). (?Leaders) of Asian countries are justified in asking what need Pakistan has for nuclear arms, and against whom will Pakistan use such arms."

Claiming that both India and the Democratic Republic of Afghanitan are endeavoring to maintain peace in the region for a good life in their countries based on democracy, the radio says: "Thus the answer to this question comes to light -- that is, Pakistan needs nuclear arms in order to realize its own plans in this region. Meanwhile, the United States and the PRC intend to benefit from Ziaul Haq's drive to aquire the atomic bomb. They are actually taking into consideration the readiness of current Pakistani officials to act as the gendarme in south and southeast Asia under [words indistinct], and therefore they are [words indistinct] nuclear arms into the hands of Pakistani generals who are endeavoring to act as the gendarme in south and southeast Asia. However, the neighboring countries are well aware of the dangers of these plans."

Noting that the Pakistani generals would not use the atomic bomb against its neighbors without U.S. and PRC approval, the radio continues: "Pakistan has always put forth border disputes and political claims against its neighbors. The nuclear bomb being manufactured in Pakistan has been named as the Islamic bomb. However, this means nothing else but a move contrary to the principles of Islam because Ziaul Haq is preparing to (?use it) against the people of countries that are devoted to Islam."

The radio concludes: "It is obvious that nuclear plans are a threat to the people of south and southeast Asia."

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD061703 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Dec, TASS -- The participants in a meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the Association of Writers of Asian and African countries, which was held here, called upon the writers of the world to express solidarity with the courageous Afghan people, who accomplished the April revolution and who are building a new progressive democratic society. In a resolution adopted by the meeting it is noted that the democratic public of Afghanistan is struggling against the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism for freedom and independence. We, writers from different Asian and African countries, the resolution stresses, are witnessing what incalculable calamities are being inflicted upon the Afghan people by the undeclared war which was unleashed by imperialism, with the United States at the head, a group of reactionary states, Chinese hegemonists. Innocent people, old men, women and children are dying. Cultural values, schools, hospitals are being destroyed. A great damage is being inflicted upon the country's economy.

Pledging support for the April revolution and welcoming the revolutionary transformations which are carried out in Afghanistan, we raise the wrathful voice of protest against imperialist, reactionary and hegemonistic forces which are trying to prevent peaceful construction in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to heighten tension in that area of the globe. The Afthan people's righteous struggle is the inalienable part of the world anti-imperialist front. Exactly therefore, the document stresses, we warmly support the policy of restoration of the climate of international detente and trust, the peace programme for the 1980 which is being indefatigably carried into life by the progressive forces of mankind, above all the Soviet Union.

The members of the Permanent Bureau of the association were received by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal. In the course of the meeting he strongly denounced the criminal activities of the United States and China which are helping train and then send thousands of mercenaries and bandits from the territory of Pakistan into the Afghan land. In accordance with the plans, drawn up by the forces of imperalism, hegemonism and reaction, certain circles would like to erase the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the map of the world. But the great Soviet Union, acting in accordance with the request of the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed Babrak Karmal, rendered our people great internationalist assistance, without which there would have been no independent and free Afghanistan now. The people of our country expresses profound gratitude for this to the CPSU, the Soviet people and the Government of the USSR, said the Afghan leader.

ANALYST VIEWS SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD041830 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Treaty of Brotherhood and Friendship" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- On December 5th the Soviet and Afghan peoples mark the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The treaty, which is called upon to promote the all-round development of cooperation between the two countries, reflects the USSR's and the DRA's striving to continue to strengthen the friendly alliance and brotherhood of our multinational peoples. In the course of more than 60 years-long treaty contacts with Afghanistan, the USSR consistently and undeviatingly builds its policy on the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity, and on the basis of goodneighbourliness and the taking into consideration of mutual interests.

There are 29 treaties between the USSR and the DRA as of today, covering most diverse spheres of cooperation: from economic, social and cultural ones to joint efforts with a view to ensuring the security, independence and territorial integrity of the two countries. Soviet-Afghan relations in all fields are characterised by profound democratism and internationalism, by the strict observance of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs and at the same time a considerate attitude to and understanding of the needs of each other.

These relations are imbued with sincere concern for the continuous rise in the well-being of the Soviet and Afghan peoples. The USSR's and the DRA's all-round contacts can serve as an example of how relations are built between a big country and a small one, between an industrially developed country and a developing one, between the society of the world's most progressive social, public and political system and society which only recently embarked on the road of revolutionary progressive transformations. Equality, trust and mutuality are the characteristic features of these relations.

Democratic Afghanistan wages a persistent struggle for remaking the people's life on a new just basis, relying on fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The DRA has to wage the struggle on two fronts -- against the age-old socio-economic backwardness and against the hired bands of international imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and reaction. The Afghan patriot now holds in his hands a book and a submachine gun -- the symbols of the people's aspiration for progress and of the determination to uphold the gains of the April revolution.

As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, emphasized in his speech of greetings when addressing the participants in the recent session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Kabul, the DRA's foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the non-aligned movement and constant strengthening of friendly contacts with all countries of the world, particularly with neighbouring ones. It is based on mutual respect for the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty serves as a basis for the further expansion and deepening of mutually-advantageous contacts, friendship and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, between the fraternal peoples.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITING INDIA, NEPAL

Moscow Departure

LD061108 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec, TASS -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, today left Moscow for India for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Indian Parliament.

On completion of the visit to India, Vasiliy Kuznetsov will pay an official friendly visit to the Kingdom of Nepal at the invitation of the Nepalese Government.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other Soviet officials, the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja and the Ambassador of Nepal to the USSR Narendra Bikram Shah.

Met by Indian Vice President

LD071106 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec, TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov arrived in New Delhi today for an official visit at the invitation of the Indian Parliament.

The delegation was met at International Palam Airport by India's Vice-President Mohammed Hidayatullah, members of Parliament, and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR's Ambassador to the Republic of India Yuliy Vorontsov.

India's Vice-President Mohammed Hidayatullah warmly welcomed the Soviet parliamentarians. I am very glad, he said, to greet the head and members of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of their arrival in our country. I understand that this is not the first visit to India made by our distinguished guest. You, therefore, know our country to a certain degree. Nevertheless, I express the hope that your stay in India will be not only pleasant and useful, but will also help you hold important talks with Indian parliamentarians. I will gladly exchange with you views on problems of mutual interest for our countries.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, made a statement in reply. He said:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived here at the kind invitation of your country's Parliament. We will be glad to meet our counterparts -- Indian parliamentarians, and discuss questions of interest to both sides. The principal of them are how to consolidate friendship between our countries and peoples, how to strengthen peace on earth.

An extensive exchange of visits has long become a good tradition in Soviet-Indian relations. Of particular importance are political contacts at the highest level - meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi.

At present, at a time of the aggravation of the international situation, meetings between Soviet and Indian representatives at various levels acquire particular importance. We want to assure you that the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will exert all efforts during its stay in India so that its visit become another step towards further consolidation of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation, and serve the cause of the struggle for peace and peoples' security.

Allow me to convey to you, dear friends, residents of the beautiful city of Delhi -- the capital of the republic, the Indian people and their leaders, the most cordial regards, wishes of progress and prosperity from the Soviet leaders and the Soviet people.

On the first day of their visit to India the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation were received by India's Vice-President Mohammed Hidayatullah and speaker of the Parliament's House of the People Balram Jakhar. In the course of the meetings the sides exchanged views on a broad range of issues.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov and the delegation members paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru by laying wreathes to their memorials Rajghat and Shantivana.

RESOLUTIONS OF BANGLADESH CP PLENUM VIEWED

BK051320 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The plenary session of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, which is an important event in the life of the party and the working class of the country, ended in Dacca in the later part of November. Commentator Vladimir (Puchkov) writes:

The plenary session of the Bangladesh Communist Party has taken stock of the national and international situation. It reiterated that there is a need for unity among the democratic, progressvie and patriotic forces to foil the imperialists conspiracy against Bangladesh and to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and people's democratic rights.

The plenary session's resolution on the internal situation said that the Bangladesh Communist Party considers maximum reform in all spheres to be the only way for the solution of problems in the country. The Bangladesh Communists said emphatically that by upholding this idea, the Communist Party is constantly struggling to acquire food, clothing, land and employment for the working class of Bangladesh.

The people of the Soviet Union, who are the foreign friends of the people of Bangladesh, are well aware of the fact that the Bangladesh communists were among those people who encouraged the citizens of the country regarding the national liberation movement. Inspired by the scientific socialist path, they made great strides to consolidate the spontaneous people's struggle in East Bengal, to raise the political stature of the national liberation movement and to ensure the [word indistinct] character of the movement. The communists were the first among others in the history of the country to put forth the idea of the formation of the National Patriotic Front, which became a vital force in the acceleration of the Bangladesh national liberation movement.

The communists worked very hard for the training of the people and also took an active role in their national liberation work and social reforms. Along with the other patriotic national forces, the communists openly participated in the armed struggle of the Bangladesh people for the independence and freedom of the motherland. The indescribable sacrifice made by the communists did not go to waste and their activities formed an important part of the national liberation movement in Bangladesh.

The 10th anniversary of the people's liberation movement in Bangladesh will be celebrated on 16 December. This festival is still being widely celebrated in the country today and the contributions of communists in this regard are not at all any less. The communists work actively among the people. They expose the reactionary nature of the anti-people forces who are trying to undermine the achievements of the national liberation movement, accelerate the pace of struggle for the attainment of political and economic independence and work for upholding the sovereignty of the nation. The plenary session stressed that the Bangladesh communists not only draw the attention of the public to the urgent social and economic problems, but they also put forward definite programs for their solution.

The plenary session of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee paid special attention to the international situation. It noted with grave concern the genuine danger which has been created against peace and stability in the south Asian subcontinent due to the large-scale supply of U.S. sophisticated weapons to the Pakistani military rulers. The plenary session's resolution on international affairs pointed out that such activities are alarmingly intensifying the arms race in this region and also increasing tension. These frantic war preparations are encouraged by the Chinese hegemonists, who play the role of collaborator with U.S. imperialism in international affairs.

The plenary session of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee stressed that the objective of the U.S. ruling circles in this region is to turn Pakistan into its base and thereby expand its influence in the south Asian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

The Bangladesh communists wholeheartedly support the peace moves of the socialist countries, especially all the recent peace proposals of the Soviet Union. The resolution of the plenary session stressed that while the United States and its allies are brandishing their arms, intensifying the arms race and creating a war psychosis, Leonid Brezhnev has made well-defined proposals for the lessening of tension and the expansion of the process for the neutralization of tension and for disarmament.

In the Soviet Union the fraternal friendly ties with the Bangladesh Communist Party are considered to be very important. This party is earnestly following the policy of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism and sincerely and steadfastly protecting the interest of labor and the working people of Bangladesh. The people of the Soviet Union are well aware of the great contributions made by the Bangladesh Communist Party in the development of friendly relations between them and for increasing understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. They sincerely wish them success in their efforts concerning the welfare of the working people of the country.

UN GROUP FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF CBW IN S.E. ASIA

PM070907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Provocateurs in the Soup"]

[Text] New York, 25 Nov -- Attempts by Washington officialdom to use the authority of the United Nations to "reinforce" their slanderous fabrications that the socialist countries are allegedly using chemical means of warfare in Southeast Asia have burst like a soap bubble.

About a year ago, under U.S. pressure, a group of experts was formed at the United Nations to "investigate" the alleged use of chemical weapons of "Soviet manufacture." This group has now published a report which will clearly not be to the liking of the unscrupulous American intriguers who have no scruples about whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria. It appears from the report that despite all the efforts made by the group, it could still not find any confirmation of the "evidence" which the U.S. State Department concocted and has already been publicizing for several months now.

Conversations with Kampuchean "refugees" in Thailand, medical examinations and various analyses have not "revealed any significant anomalies." Doctors whom the experts met in the "refugee" camps also stated that "they had not come across any cases that could be attributed to the effects of chemical substances."

The conclusions of the report are particularly remarkable in that they were arrived at by a commission of experts selected, in the main, from countries that are friendly toward Washington and chaired by an Egyptian general.

The public can draw only one conclusion from the report -- namely, that members of the American Government, acting on orders to concoct a routine anti-Soviet dish, have clearly gotten themselves into the soup. It was no accident that the UN experts did not manage to find in the "refugee" camps a single one of the "victims" referred to in the State Department's fabrications. The group's unexpected conclusion that the "investigation" should be continued can only be seen as a desire to ingratiate itself with Washington.

The "evidence" produced by the State Department has even been rejected by serious American scientists not in Washington's employ. According to the New York TIMES, Mizzleson, professor of biology at Harvard University and a leading expert on chemical weapons, has said that "declarations made by government officials contain obvious and serious scientific errors which undermine confidence in us."

The real truth behind this noisy propaganda campaign which the administration has launched around this base, provocative concoction is no secret: It is designed to distract public attention from the more and more new revelations about how the United States itself actually used chemical weapons in Vietnam and is supplying gangs of counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan with poisonous substances.

Soviet Letter to UN

LD050822 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 5 Dec, TASS -- The slanderous propaganda campaign, whipped up by Washington, concerning the alleged use of "Soviet-manufactured" chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan is totally groundless. This is said in a letter addressed by the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations to the U.N. Secretary General. The letter was circulated here on Friday as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

The letter stresses that the real intentions of the authors of far-fetched inventions about the USSR are not only to make the public forget the facts of a broad use by the United States of chemical weapons against the peoples of Indochina, but also to create favourable conditions for a large-scale effort carried out by the United States in preparation for chemical warfare.

JARUZELSKI'S 3 DEC SPEECH TO MINERS REPORTED

LD041558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, made a speech in the town of Dabrowa Gornicza on miner's day. He said Poland is going through hard times, full of danger and difficulty. In many homes people are asking: Where is the way out of this situation? When will better days arrive?

On the basis of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, a program for overcoming the crisis was worked out. However, the program will yield results only when calm and order are restored in the country, when people begin working normally.

After pointing out that the mining industry has always played an important role in Poland's economic life, Jaruzelski said that never before has the work of miners had such decisive significance as now. In the current year, Poland will receive 162 million tons of coal, that is, 16 million tons below the plan and 31 million tons less than last year. The spiral of the crisis can be broken if at least 170 million tons is extracted. This is the minimum to guarantee the elementary functioning of the economic machinery, as well as the receipt of exchange for coal sold. The country needs currency to obtain raw materials, machinery, equipment, food, medicines and other goods.

Polish problems are being solved in a complex international situation, Jaruzelski continued. Poland occupies an important place in Europe. This must be remembered, for there are still forces in the international sphere which would like to halt the progress of history. In its policy, Poland is obliged to bear in mind the situation which has arisen in Europe and the world. The foundation of this policy is alliance with the USSR. In our unusually difficult economic situation we are receiving, and rely on continuing to receive, assistance of friends from the socialist countries. We rely on other economic partners showing understanding toward us. However, our fate can only be created by Polish hands, and no one will do it for us.

Jaruzelski recalled that the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Silesia by the Soviet Army is approaching. During that operation the mines and metal works were saved from destruction. In the period after the war the Soviet Union equipped Polish mines with the necessary equipment. I am sure that the memory of those days remains alive. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The older generation remembers well how Poland looked immediately after the liberation. Young people must also be reminded of this. It must be instilled in them what a great road we have traveled along, and what great labor restoration required. We built our home, which we live in now, with our own hands, Jaruzelski continued. Now need has settled in that house, cracks have appeared which must be repaired. At the same time, our own home with its socialist foundation must under no circumstances be destroyed. Yet again, the strict truth is being confirmed that he who comes out against socialism in this country, is coming out against Poland and threatening the security and interests of the people.

It is precisely these forces which have recently undertaken new attacks on the party, and want to tear it away from the working class. They are leading toward anarchy and an uncontrollable development of events. Working people must not go along with these forces. The PZPR will always remain the party of the working class and will serve its interests and those of socialist Poland. Therefore, attempts to remove the party from industrial enterprises, which are taking place at certain factories and mines, will fail.

In conclusion, Jaruzelski expressed confidence that the initiating activities of the PZPR, and support for it from all constructive forces, will lead the country out of the crisis.

JARUZELSKI LETTER ON PZPR IN ENTERPRISES CITED

LD041620 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a letter in defence of the activity of the Polish United Workers' Party at industrial enterprises to ministers, heads of voivodships and mayors to towns, leaders of state orgnizations. It says, in part:

In accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish United Workers' Party, just as other political organizations of the working people, is under the protection of law. Fulfilling the tasks facing it, the party independently of the administration of enterprises, and other political, public and trade union organizations determines its structure and program of activity. According to the existing legislation the administration of enterprises is obliged to give assistance and create the conditions for the functioning of party organizations. The actions of persons or organizations. The actions of persons or organizations that interfere with the activity of PUWP organizations at industrial enterprises will be judged on the basis of the penal code.

COMMENTARY ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

LD060006 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Aleksander Danilov commentary]

[Text] I agree that in a country with a strained economy, where there are lines everywhere where ration cards do not always mean that goods are available and where prices are going up, the statements by the Solidarity experts may appear extremely attractive. One might gain the impression that these economic prophets really do know how to put an end to the existing chaos; and even more -- how to quickly make gardens of paradise in Poland without any particular efforts.

Let us not analyze their fantastic promises: let us rather ponder another problem. Solidarity has already been in existence for over a year now. Under its pressure the authorities have had to retreat more than once and to undertake definite measures in the economy. To what, then, have these actions led?

One of the first noisy campaigns by Solidarity in which a large proportion of Polish workers participated took place under the slogan of increasing wages. On the other hand, all (?attempts) at explaining that this would not bring about a rise in the prosperity of the nation but that it would cause a violent growth in the rate of inflation were exploited by the Solidarity propagandists in order to step up social tension and to set the government against the working people.

Wages were raised by approximately 30 percent. The effects were immediate. The shelves in the shops became empty; items of daily use have practically disappeared; the lines have increased; market prices have gone up sharply. The slogans put forward by the Solidarity economic experts have proven to be nothing but cheap demagogy while the living conditions of working people have only become more complicated.

A no less noisy campaign was instigated over the registration of Rural Solidarity. Residents of Warsaw and the inhabitants of other towns certainly remember the conspicuous posters on the walls: If there's Rural Solidarity, there'll be ham. This organization was registered; and what about the ham? It is currently being said that responsibility for the meat shortage rests with the government because it does not supply the countryside with goods. It is true that industry, weakened because of strikes and a loosening of discipline, produces less goods, and consequently fewer items reach the countryside. Nevertheless, this year -- compared with last year -- the countryside is 8 percent short of coal, while it has supplied 50 percent less meat to the state. Meanwhile the incomes of private farmers, mainly thanks to black market prices, have increased by almost 100 percent.

And on the subject of coal. In an utterly arbitrary way, Solidarity imposed the 5-day working week, including the collieries. To no avail the economists suggested that this move -- in essence even quite reasonable -- requires thorough preparation. Coal extraction has fallen drastically. The government called on the miners to work on Saturdays for additional pay. The situation in the coal industry was slowly improving when again Solidarity intervened, once more forcing acceptance of its way of resolving the problem. The incentive fund was abolished in May. Here is the result: That same month the extraction of coal fell drastically. By the end of August Poland had lost almost 2 million tons of coal products on Saturdays. Therefore, the heating season will begin late this year; it will be colder in the apartments.

This is what the Solidarity economic policy has led to, conducted by means of force, through strikes and threats of strikes. Willy nilly the question arises: Who within Solidarity deals with economic matters? People of exceptional ignorance? Or people deliberately intending to ruin Poland? After all, they are straining to have a chance at steering the Polish economy despite the fact that practice has revealed that the Solidarity experts can only manage to effectively destroy, devastate and ruin; and this, after all, does not require any qualifications.

The managing of industrial enterprises, the conducting of international negotiations, even the ordinary carrying out of union activity -- in other words, concrete actions -- are much more difficult. What, then, can one attribute to really constructive proposals by Solidarity? Probably only the initiative concerning the replanning of shops for the winter so that people should freeze less in the lines -- in those lines which increased proportionately to Solidarity's successes in imposing its solutions on the authorities for this or that economic program.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN POLAND

LD272256 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The long-drawn out and constantly deepening political and economic crisis in Poland arouses ever greater anxiety, not only in Polish society but also among the friends of Poland. Soviet papers receive many letters in which the inhabitants of the land of the soviets express anxiety over the course of events in the fraternal country. IZVESTIYA carries dispatch from Warsaw which replies to some questions by its readers.

The crisis in Poland, IZVESTIYA's Warsaw correspondent Anatoliy Druzenko writes, also means a considerable exacerbation of contradictions in political life, a confrontation into which millions of people have been drawn. In this confrontation the fate of the country's system, of the socialist people's state, is at stake. The main problem today is the fight against counterrevolution which openly drives for power.

A characteristic phenomenon of political life in Poland in recent weeks has been the increased activities both of the healthy forces of society directed by communists defending the socialist character of the country's development, and the forces of counterrevolution. The Fourth and Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenums, as well as the session of the Polish Sejm were important milestones along the road to overcoming the crisis. The decisions of the fourth plenum, which put to the party members the tasks of resolutely opposing all forms of counterrevolutionary activity, as well as the Sejm resolution categorically demanding an end to all actions which create tension and endanger the nation's existence, reflected the interests of all Polish patriots.

On the other side of the political arena are the antisocialist forces of all hues; the allegedly self-dissolved KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, pushing ever more to the front of the stage. Their aim was and is the destruction of everything which bears the socialist stamp. This is exactly the course that these forces put into practice with the help of Solidarity, having penetrated the leadership of that organization. In the political context, this course was detailed at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk.

Recently, a division could be observed in Polish society: those who follow the road of overcoming the crisis on the basis of socialism, and those who continue to whip up tension. Those counterrevolutionary forces have also attempted to make use of the anniversary of Poland's independence in 1918 as a pretext to reacreate the myth of the "wise, national leader Pilsudski" in order to glorify the allegedly happy life of the masses in bourgeois Poland. How else can it be described other than an attempt to create in people's consciousness a suitable basis for liquidating the socialist system and restoring the capitalist (?order)?

The extremists in Solidarity again resort to such a radical means as strikes. The successive wave of strikes, justly called revolutionary strike madness [as heard], has now lasted for quite some time. The 1-hour strike organized by the extremist elements of Solidarity at the end of October was imbued with political ambition. Some Solidarity leaders spoke about that organization allegedly beating out the fires of the so-called wildcat strikes, organized by the regional links of Solidarity. And what was the result? Many conflicts ended in local agreement, but despite the assurances of those leaders, they are followed by ever new focusses of tension.

This also affects people's attitudes. A strike becomes not only the cause of material losses and even greater disorganization of life, but is also a tool of psychological pressure. It is no accident that the term strike terrorism has recently entered the dictionary. Zbigniew Hanff, miner at the Staszic colliery, chairman of the works committee of the industrial trade union and member of the PZPR Central Committee, told the IZVESTIYA correspondent: Solidarity extremists, by their actions, strive to split the workers' class; but they will not succeed in this.

This 43-year old miner who has worked in a mine for 27 years, a noted specialist in mine rescue, not infrequently risking his life, a man of great prestige among all miners irrespective of their trade union affiliation, knows perfectly well all daily cares. He knows well, and passes this knowledge on to his comrades, that only the working people themselves, led by the party of the workers, can overcome the difficulties and lead the country out crisis. Zbigniew Hanff spoke of it at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Let nobody think that he will succeed in splitting the party from workers' collectives or that the workers party committees and their aktiv will yield to pressure and threats, it was stressed in a declaration of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat in connection with the activization of subversive activities of Solidarity.

Rebutting political adventurers, Polish communists strive to increase the party's militancy, to rally all true patriots of the Polish People's Republic who are so indispensable in the circumstance of an ever more exacerbating political struggle.

TIKHONOV'S ARRIVAL IN BUDAPEST REPORTED

LD071042 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here today on an official friendly visit on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Government.

USSR, CSSR TRADE MINISTERS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM041447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Ministers"]

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met with B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, on 27 November. During the talks questions of the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak trade and economic relations were discussed.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC DAY

PM041149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cermonial Meeting"]

[Text] The USSR is a true, reliable friend to the peoples of Yugoslavia. This was stated 26 November at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow working people in honor of the SFRY's national holiday -- Republic Day.

The keynote speaker, Yu. S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture, noted that Soviet people are gratified by the positive development of relations between the USSR and the SFRY, based on the fundamental joint documents adopted during Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings. He stressed that Soviet people sincerely wish the Yugoslav people new successes in socialist building and wish for the further strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

We regard today's traditional meeting as an expression of the friendship between our countries' peoples, M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR said. This friendship grew strong in the joint struggle against the fascist aggressors. The ambassador stressed that Comrades J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev made a major, invaluable contribution to the development of friendship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials, as well as an SFRY delegation headed by A. Bakocevic, chairman of the Yugoslav league for the struggle for peace, independence and equality of peoples and director of TANJUG.

SFRY Ambassador Holds Reception

PM041445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] M. Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 27 November on the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday -- Republic Day.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and other officials, as well as an SFRY delegation headed by A. Bakocevic, chairman of the Yugoslav league for the struggle for peace, independence and equality of peoples and general director of TANJUG.

TIKHONNOV CONDOLENCES ON YUGOSLAV AIRPLANE CRASH

LD042156 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in which he expressed sincere condolences in connection with the accident of the Yugoslav airplane which caused the loss of human lives. He expressed deep sympathies with the families of those killed.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON HAIG VISIT TO WEST EUROPE

LD042044 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Arm Twisting -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- The aim with which Washington sent to Western Europe four high officials of the Reagan administration headed by Secretary of State Haig is to twist the arms of the United States' West European allies, IZVESTIYA writes. Observers are united in the opinion that despite all protocol and verbal camouflage Alexander Haig, like his patron, sees the main task in persuading the West European allies to agree unconditionally to the implementation of NATO's decision on deploying U.S. medium-range missiles, the decision which was adopted under heavy pressure from across the ocean.

This pressure is being stepped up now. The unprecedented scope of the anti-war movement in Western Europe, the refusal of Denmark and Norway to follow this decision, putting off indefinitely by the governments of Belgium and the Netherlands the adoption of the final decision on this matter cause the United States concern. Washington fears that mass protests of peoples of Western Europe can thwart the plans of the NATO militaristic circles, above all the United States. This is why the USA casting aside diplomatic subtlety resorts ever more stubbornly to the tactic of arm twisting.

FRG BUSINESSMAN DESCRIBES COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT

DW041303 Moscow in German to Germany 1745 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Statement by Dr Gerd (Pfeifer), chairman of the Mannesman/Demag Directorate in Moscow--recorded]

[Summary] In the Moscow symposium we learn something about Russian economy and planning. We get ideas in return for what we represent here so that we can use these ideas later on in our worldwide operations. "We cooperate very closely, particularly in the field of great gas pipeline projects because Mannesmann is predestined by its capacity as pipe supplier. Cooperation is very intense because Mannesmann is one of only 30 German firms maintaining permanent offices in Moscow." Thanks to this permament office we are in a position to pass requests of Soviet technicians or purchasing organizations directly to the perspective branches of our firm.

"I imagine that cooperation could develop more strongly in the field of installations construction, for which I am responsible, toward undertaking joint ventures in third countries. I also imagine one could jointly develop this or that technical project, as has been concretely suggested by your firm Litsentsimport. Cooperation is very good, it has enormously improved in past years."

I visited the USSR for the first time in 1969 when I tried to make use of Russian machines in connection with a big rolling mill project of Mannesmann pipe plants. Since I visit your country once or twice a year, I can probably better see the continuous development in your country than you yourself. Life in Moscow has developed most positively in the past, ranging from the airport to the image of the city and that of the people there. A vast majority of Germans wants to improve human contacts between your people and ours, which will have a positive effect on detente.

PATOLICHEV CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS IN FINLAND

Meeting With Koivisto

LD041422 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Dec TASS -- Prime Minister Manuo Koivisto, acting president of the Republic of Finland, today received Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, who is heading a Soviet Government delegation at the 25th meeting of the permanent Inter-Governmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation. Maters aimed at further developing Soviet-Finnish Trade and economic cooperation were touched upon during the conversation. Taking part in the conversation was Vladimir Sobolev, the ambassador of the USSR to Finland.

Delegations Departure

LD042124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 4 Dec TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Finnish Standing Commission for Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation, left here today. It had been taking part in the 25th routine session of the Soviet-Finnish standing commission which has been taking place here and in talks on the signing of a trade protocal between the USSR and Finland for 1982.

TIKHONOV GREETS FINLAND'S ACTING PRIME MINISTER

LD051942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1422 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Eino Ussitalo, acting prime minister of Finland, a telegram in which, on behalf of the Soviet Government and himself personally, he conveys to the prime minister and Government of Finland sincere congratulations and best wishes in connection with Finland's independence day.

The telegram says: The Soviet Union highly values its relations of friendship, trust and mutually advantageous cooperation with Finland. These relations are in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and serve the cause of peace.

Nikolay Tikhonov expresses his confidence that friendly Soviet-Finnish relations, based on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 1948, will further develop and continue to be an important factor contributing to the strengthening of peace and cooperation on the European Continent.

U.S. STEPS UP CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT LIBYA

LD041204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Oleg Bunov]

[Text] Today the newspaper New York TIMES published a report also issued by all bourgeois news agencies that supposedly five terrorists trained in Libya arrived in the United States in order to kill President Reagan or some other highly placed representative of the American administration. The terrorists allegedly worked out plans for the murder. In one version they intended to shoot down the President's aircraft with a rocket, according to another to blow up his automobile. Security measures, according to the New York TIMES have been stepped up in the White House. President Reagan now changes automobiles; the presidential plane Aircraft No 1 has been equipped with appropriate devices which should permit it to evade an attack and so forth.

The report on the planned attempt was received, as they phrased it, from one source. The name was naturally not mentioned, but its reliability, so they say, is beyond question. Judging by everything, the United States is developing a new anti-Libyan campaign. It intensely dislikes the independent foreign policy line of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. So they are trying to discredit it with any methods.

JANA REPORTS CIA EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE LIBYA

LD061435 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Dec, TASS -- The American Central Intelligence Agency is continuing efforts directed against Libya, at undermining its sovereignty in the international arena, the Libyan news agency JANA reports. Last week the U.S. espionage agency sent to NATO a secret report which instigates West European countries to counter Libya's policy and foil economic relations with this state.

The U.S. administration, the Libyan news agency points out, cannot put up with the independent course of Libya which is strongly opposed to the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, creation in the region of U.S. military bases and transformation of the area into the Pentagon's strategic jumping off ground for waging limited wars in Europe, North Africa and the Arab world. That is why, JANA stresses, the United States does not limit itself in the selection of means to falsify Libya's policy and is working out with the CIA's assistance criminal plans of overthrowing the progressive leadership of Libya.

WEINBERGER VISIT TO MOROCCO ASSESSED

LD042036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Dec 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited Morocco and held a 90-minute talk with King Hassan II. News agencies reported that the aim of the U.S. defense secretary's visit was to discuss ways in which to widen military cooperation between the United States and Morocco. In November an American military delegation visited Morocco and agreed to send U.S. arms to Morocco. Undoubtedly, when official Washington announces its intention to widen its military cooperation with Morocco, it wants to assist Rabat in solving the Western Sahara problem by force.

This is not surprising as the current U.S. administration's tendency to solve all questions by force is well-known. Washington regards this approach as high political wisdom. The peaceful, political means for settling problems are hated by the U.S. administration [words indistinct] which has been long awaited. As a result of OAU efforts and the good faith expressed by all parties of the Western Saharan conflict, it was possible to achieve a positive step toward settling the dispute, which was received with profound satisfaction in the Arab world and on the African continent. However, the horizons for a political settlement to the Western Saharan question does not please Washington. The circumstances of continuous tension in the area are necessary for Washington to achieve its hegomonist objectives there. Thus visits to Morocco were increased by Pentagon strategists, who are trying to pour more oil on the fire of the Western Saharan problem.

U.S.-ISRAELI MEMORANDUM PART OF U.S. EXPANSION

LD060530 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] We present a commentary on a recent American-Israeli memorandum to strengthen the strategic alliance between the two countries.

Neither Washington nor Tel Aviv has ever complained about there not being enough understanding between them and when some small friction did crop up this always turned out to be either a tactical or propaganda maneuver. Otherwise whatever Israel did, no matter how strongly its crimes were denounced by the United Nations, it has always been guaranteed America's support, both political and military. But it was not for nothing that it received that support. Washington needs a militarily strong Israel. It needs it as an armored fist which could be used against the disobedient Arabs or to whip up tension in the Middle East in order to cover up America's interference in the region.

The memorandum signed in Washington not only formally strengthens the already close military and political cooperation of the two countries, it implies much more. The United States wants to escalate its military preparations in the Middle East. The American military machine is forcing its way into it in order to establish United States' control in that strategically important and oil rich area, and Israel is going to be the door through which American servicemen will rush into the Middle East.

Now Israel is formally becoming a support base of the policing Rapid Deployment Forces which is called upon to ensure the United States' so-called vital interests with fire and sword. It is symbolic that the signing of the American-Israeli memorandum coincided with the Bright Star military exercises in the Middle East which a high-ranking American officer described as being something like a graduation exercise for the Rapid Deployment Force.

There is also another important aspect here. The military and strategic alliance between the two countries is an expression of the United States' global policy of expansion. Washington is now activating efforts to set up a military alliance in the south of the Atlantic and racist South Africa would be a member. It would also like to transform ASEAN into a military organization directly or indirectly connected with the United States. Pakistan is also being drawn into the military orbit of the United States. There are growing contacts in the military field between Washington and Beijing. American military bases are being set up or upgraded in the different parts of the globe. More than half a million American servicemen are already scattered all over the world and the sovereignty of many countries is being threatened. It is the aggressive policy of those who seek to exploit the wealth and labor of other people and to profit on the arms race that create hot spots on our planet and undermine security. The correctness of that conclusion is borne out by United States actions in the Middle East where Washington, through Israel, builds up its military presence and sets up new obstacles on the way of a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict that has been dragged out for so long.

UNITA CHIEF'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON ASSESSED

LD042226 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Who Encourages the Terrorists" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- Jonas Savimbi assumed the responsibility for a new crime of international reaction against People's Angola, an explosion at the oil refinery in Luanda which supplies liquid fuel for the entire People's Republic of Angola. The ring leader of the terroristic gangs of UNITA made this statement while being in the United States. The bandit clearly hoped that his crime will be regarded in the United States as an exploit, and going by the warm welcome that this traitor of the Angolan people and hired agent of the CIA is given in Washington, he has not miscalculated.

Many political news analysts commenting on Jonas Savimbi's visit to his transoceanic masters point out that this visit is held shortly before the voting in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on the question of the so-called "Clark Amendment". Five years ago, when the United States has not yet recovered from the "Vietnam syndrome", this amendment banning deliveries of U.S. weapons to anti-governmental organizations in Angola was adopted in order to prevent the CIA and the Pentagon from involving the United States in a new dangerous venture. And now it is attempted to replace the "Clark Amendment" with the "Kassebaum Amendment" which allows assistance to "groups conducting military or paramilitary operations in Angola".

What does this mean? In conditions when the racist Republic of South Africa continues the aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and seeks to get entrenched in the south of that country by creating there a sort of "buffer state" for UNITA, the adoption of the "Kassebaum amendment" can only serve as a new proof that the United States pursues in southern Africa the same aims as the Republic of South Africa: the struggle against the progressive forces and lawful regimes. With the assistance of UNITA gangs, Washington and Pretoria hope to create a permanent seat of tension in the south of Angola, to complicate the situation in the country. At the same time, the United States and the Republic of South Africa hope that using armed gangs of UNITA they will be able to rout SWAPO and to replace the United Nations plan on Namibia with U.S. projects meeting the interests of neocolonialists.

Jonas Savimbi's present visit to Washington, just as the striving of the U.S. administration to rush through the Congress the "Kassebaum amendment" indicates clearly that the United States is behind the terroristic anti-government organizations in Angola and at one with the Republic of South Africa struggle against the forces of peace and progress in Africa.

BREZHNEV CABLES DOS SANTOS ON LUANDA 'SABOTAGE'

LD042008 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Confirmation of Solidarity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 4, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The telegram says:

"It was learned with indignation in the Soviet Union about an act of sabotage at the oil refinery in Luanda. The enemies of People's Angola are doing everything to hamper its independent development. In order to implement their plans they stop at nothing, resorting to the most barbarous means -- outright aggression, sabotage and subversive actions."

"The Soviet people strongly condemns this criminal act and confirms solidarity with the Angolan people waging the struggle against the forces of imperialism and South African racism."

GUINEA-BISSAU COUNCIL CHAIRMAN VISITING MOSCOW

Received by Ponomarev

LD042036 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] An alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, had a talk in Moscow with the general secretary of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, Bernardo Vieira. During the talk, Vieira has highly praised the peaceful course of the Soviet Union. He noted that Guinea-Bissau attaches great significance to the further development of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. Participants in the meeting expressed anxiety over the aggravation of international tension caused by the growth of the aggressiveness of imperialist circles. They have condemned the racist South African regime which with the support of the West carries out armed interference in the affairs of Angola and other African states and thwarts ths just settlement of the Namibian problem.

Talks With Arkhipov

LD042040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1537 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- An exchange of views on the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was held today between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Joao Bernado Vierira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ECUADOR CONCLUDES

LD042126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1126 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Quito, 4 Dec (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium visited Eucador from 30 November to 3 December at the invitation of the Educdorean Chamber of Representatives.

The delegation was received by Ecuadorean President Larrea Hurtado; Vice President Aquilera Leon Roldos, and R. Valdez, acting minister of foreign relations and head of the Chamber of Representatives.

A joint communique on the results of the visit notes that during the talks with the head of the Chamber of Representatives, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding, Soviet and Ecuadorean parliamentarians exchanged information about the structure and basic directions of the activities of their supreme organs of legislative power and examined questions of Soviet-Ecuadorean cooperation. The parties discussed questions concerning the development of parliamentary ties between the USSR and Equador and exchanged views about current problems of the present international situation.

The parliamentarians of both countries reached the joint conclusion that in the present conditions there is no task more important than to remove the growing threat of another world war. They reaffirmed their fidelity to the cause of the struggle for strengthening peace, for maintaining and deepening detente and for developing cooperation between peoples.

Both sides confirmed their aspiration to contribute to a strengthening of mutually useful Soviet-Educadorean cooperation in various spheres on the basis of the strict adherence to the principles of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Both sides expressed the readiness to develop parliamentary contact between both countries.

The Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Chamber of Deputies to send a delegation of Ecuadorean parliamentarians on a return visit to the Soviet Union in 1982. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CUBANS REBUT U.S. BLACKMAIL PROVOCATIONS

PM041405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "A People on the Alert"]

[Excerpts] Havana, Nov -- The current year, as is known, has been highly complex for Cuba. The Ocean Venture-81 NATO naval maneuvers were held off the shores of the island of freedom. Landings were demonstratively practised at Guantanamo -- U.S.-occupied territory where there is a Pentagon base. The emigre rabble are continuing intensive military training. The economic blockade of Cuba is being stepped up and Washington is preventing the republic receiving credit from foreign countries by all possible means. The unusual scale of the spread of dangerous diseases on the island also attracts attention.

But whatever threatening clouds are gathering on the horizon, the Cuban working people are confidently following their chosen path. The decisions of the Second Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Congress are being successfully fulfilled. The front of socialist building is broadening with every passing day. And this arouses even greater fury on the part of international reaction, which is continuing to escalate the anti-Cuban campaign, fueling the situation in the region to the utmost, exerting flagrant pressure on independent states and openly preparing the ground for new aggressive acts.

The U.S. administration made use of an article published on 19 October in the Washington POST as a propaganda pretext for fueling anti-Cuban hysteria. The article reported without any grounds the mythical preparation of "Cuban aggression against EL SALVADOR." As Evans and Novak, the perpetrators of this fable, maintained, servicemen from the so-called "Cuban rapid intervention force" disguised as civilians have allegedly been conveyed to areas of Nicaragua close to El Salvador. These forces, the article predicted, would "infiltrate" into El Salvador at any time.

And as a whole, another American paper the WALL STREET JOURNAL said, adding its own fairy tale to these fabrications, the "seizure of the Panama Canal" is allegedly being prepared.

Cuba resolutely rejected these falsehoods. Speaking in Havana at the Second Congress of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, F. Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, resolutely condemned the provocative ballyhoo and its initiators. In an official statement the Cuban Government proposed to the U.S. administration that it should provide world public opinion with proof of armed Cuban intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

It would appear that all the "i's" had been dotted. However on 29 October U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, not mincing his words, once again accused Cuba of some "interventionist activity." And this apparently demands "countermeasures" from the United States. "A review of U.S. policy with regard to Cuba is currently being completed," he said.

The United States currently has 16,000 of its soldiers under arms in Central American and Caribbean countries. Washington hints at the possibility of both an armed blockade of Cuba and armed intervention against it. The creation of a radio station specially designed to broadcast to Cuba to slander socialism, sow provocative rumors and intimidate was announced in the United States.

The blackmail, threats and slander coming from Washington do not frighten the Cubans. They are responding to them with even greater shock labor.

"The unshakable stance of the CPSU and the Soviet Government arouses a very broad response from all Cubans," Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, told us. "Invariably following the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union has once again proved its allegiance to friendship with our people. Together with the USSR, the other fraternal countries also demonstrate combat unity with us. The statement adopted on this issue by the participants in the recent conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties' Central Committees on international and ideological questions is an important document in keeping with the best internationalist traditions...."

I was shown dozens of telegrams which have recently arrived at the institute. Machine building workers from the Urals and metallurgy workers from Budapest, British miners and Greek students write of their solidarity with Cuban workers. Among the messages is the text of a statement supporting Cuba adopted by participants in a mass demonstration in West Berlin.

R. Reagan's administration has recently been forced to somewhat tone down its attacks on Cuba. But here in Havana this has not deluded anyone. Talking to your PRAVDA correspondent, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, said:

"Despite apparent signs of lack of determination on the part of Washington strategists, their stance on the whole remains highly aggressive. Hiding their true face, they are merely changing the form of pressure on our country. Here, however, they do not conceal their intention of blocking all communications between Cuba and Nicarauga, which by itself is blatant tyranny. The Cuban people's resolute response to the imperialists, clearly expressed in the speeches of Comrade F. Castro, maintains its full force. Alongside the partial combat readiness of our armed forces declared throughout the republic, the political readiness of all the country's working people has not lost its urgency. This readiness is not declared by the government, it reflects the will of the masses themselves and their desire to come to the defense of the motherland. In terms of their militancy the current demonstrations recall the popular demonstrations of the time of Playa Giron. But now they have a more organization and ideological conviction....Not succumbing to blackmail or provocations, we are still in solidarity with the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries where the peoples have risen up to struggle against the imperialist yoke. The national liberation movements have not been inspired by us. And the inventions about Cuban troops in El Salvador are also groundless. They are quite simply not there. Nor are they in Nicaragua, where Cuban teachers, doctors and engineers are working. We will continue to give this assistance to the friendly country, whether the United States likes it or not." Everyone with whom I spoke in Havana at this disturbing time is profoundly convinced that any adventure against Cuba will inevitably suffer defeat, as has happened more than once in the past.

MEETING MARKS BATTLE OF MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY

Leaders Participate

LD051240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In the Kremlin Palace of Congresses a solemn meeting of the Moscow city and Moskovskaya Oblast Councils of Peoples Deputies, the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom, together with representatives of the working people of Moscow and the oblast, and servicemen from the Moscow garrison took place on Friday. It was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the German fascist troops near Moscow.

Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and Rusakov took part in the meeting. Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow Obkom first secretary spoke.

Grishin Speech

LD041624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1402 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Speech by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Politburo member and Moscow Obkom first secretary, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses at a festive meeting on the 40th anniversary of the Battle for Moscow -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Four decades have elapsed since those memorable days when at the approaches to the capital of our homeland, there developed one of the most tense and gigantic battles of the great fatherland war. Those were unusually difficult days. Hitlerite Germany threw tremendous forces against Moscow. A terrible danger threatened the city. The great battle near Moscow, which ended in the defeat of the German fascist forces, went down in history for evermore as a heroic feat of the Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces. Permit me, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscoviskiy Obkom, the Moscow city soviet and the Moscovskaya Oblast soviet of peoples deputies, to warmly congratulate the working people of Moscow and Moscovskaya Oblast and our armed forces and all the Soviet people, on the 40th anniversary of the historic victory near Moscow. [applause]

On this noteworthy date, we cordially congratulate the veterans of the war, the underground partisans, workers of the rear areas, all those who, by their heroism and valor in battles, by their valiant labor, honorably fulfilled their duty to the homeland. [applause] We had to pay a great price for our victory in the field near Moscow. Thousands of Soviet soldiers gave their lives for the sake of this victory. The years pass by, but our people still hold sacred the memory of the valiant defenders of the capital. Honor and glory to the sons and daughters of our people who fell in the battles in the defense of Moscow! I request you, comrades, to honor their memory by standing. [pauses] Please be seated.

Comrades! The victory of the Soviet army near Moscow was of historic significance. It become the beginning of a radical turn in the course of the Great Patriotic War and World War II as a whole. The Soviet people and its armed forces, under the leadership of the party, were able to overcome the consequences of the sudden attack by fascist Germany and wrest the strategic initiative from the hands of the enemy. Near Moscow, the complete and final collapse of Hitler's blitzkrieg strategy took place. The myth of the invincibility of the German Army was exposed as false to the whole world: It suffered its first major defeat. The defeat of the German fascist forces near Moscow caused a tremendous political upsurge and enthusiasm throughout our country.

This historic victory near Moscow, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, inspired Soviet people to begin fresh exploits and strengthened their confidence in the fact that the enemy would inevitable be routed.

And, after undergoing the very grave trials of 4 years of war, the Soviet people and its valiant army under the leadership of the Leninist party accomplished the unfading historical exploit and with honor bore the banner of victory from Moscow to Berlin and from the Volga to the Elbe, defended the freedom and independence of our homeland and rid the peoples of Europe of fascist enslavement.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin forewarned that imperialist at any time might unleash war against the Soviet Union. Our party and the Soviet people remember well this warning by Lenin and undertook measures to strengthen the economic and defensive power of the country.

Fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union was the biggest armed action by imperialist forces against socialism and one of the gravest trials ever experienced by our homeland. The fate of the October Revolution's gains, the existence of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization were resolved in war.

From the very first day of the war Soviet people fighting against the fascist invaders knew and were confident that our cause was a just one and that we would be victorious, since we were waging a sacred, just and liberation war.

The Communist Party was the leader of the Soviet people in the war and the organizer and inspirer of the defense of our homeland, the enemy's rebuff by the whole of our people and the routing of the Hitlerite forces. The party Central Committee pointed out that the goal of the Soviet Armed Forces and all Soviet people was not only to eliminate the deadly danger menacing Soviet land, but also to extend internationalist assistance to all the peoples who fell beneath the Hitlerite yoke.

Our party, its Central Committee and the State Defense Council, which was headed by Stalin and was set up soon after the beginning of the war, worked out an all-encompassing program to mobilize the country in order to repulse the enemy.

In the first days of the war they resolved some of the most difficult political, economic and military tasks. In a short time the mobilization of those eligible for military duty in the 30-year old group was carried out, which allowed the formation of hundreds of new divisions. The economy was restructured for the needs of the front and the whole country became a single, united military camp.

One of the decisive conditions for our victory in the war was the mass heroism of the Soviet people, their patriotic upsurge, ideological staunchness and loyalty to communist ideals. The heroic defense of the Brest fortress, Smolensk, Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kiev and the other towns demonstrated in all its greatness the unshakeable courage of the Soviet people and their readiness to fight for their homeland and for Soviet power to the last drop of blood.

Stubborn battles were in progress over the whole distance of the Soviet-German front, but the main events unfolded in the central sector. The enemy broke through toward Moscow. The Hitlerite clique imparted exceptional significance to the capture of the capital of the first socialist state in the world. It linked the lightning end to the war against the USSR with the taking of the capital before the arrival of winter. It was precisely in the western sector of the Soviet-German front where the greatest confrontation was. It was precisely here that the enemy concentrated its select troops and struck the main blow.

However, as a result of stubborn defensive battles by Soviet troops, the attempt of the fascist armies to get through to Moscow in a rush during the summer offensive on 1941 was thwarted. Of exceptionally important significance in thwarting these plans was the fighting in the region of Smolensk. The fighting was vast in scale and intensity and it lasted for 2 months. Here the Soviet troops held back the strategic grouping of the enemy, inflicting upon it colossal losses and forced the Hitlerite command to move to the defense in this sector.

At the end of September and the beginning of October, the fascist command sent its troops on a general offensive against our capital. The great battle outside Moscow had begun. Battles developed in a zone of 1,000 km. They were characterized by exceptional intensity and bitterness. The enemy concentrated against the capital of the USSR more than two-fifths of all the troops, three-quarters of the tanks, almost half the guns and mortars and around one-third of the aircraft which were operating on the Soviet-German front. With its superiority in hardware and personnel, the German fascist army found it possible to cut through our front and to occupy Orel, and Bryansk and to press on toward Vyazma. The Soviet troops displayed enormous courage, staunchness and selflessness. In the western sector as a whole, however, an extremely intensive situation formed for our army.

At this critical moment, when great danger loomed over the capital, the party summoned everyone to the defense of their native Moscow. In autumn 1941, Moscow became a front-line city. The country's party Central Committee headquarters, the State Defense Committee and the Supreme Command Headquarters, which remained in the capital throughout the battle in Moscow, adopted every measure to transform it into an indestructible fortress and to mobilize and deploy fresh forces. The Mozhaysk Line, which extended from Volokolamsk to Kaluga, was fixed as the main line of defense. In addition, lines of defense were set up at the immediate approaches to the capital. It was decided to establish a Moscow Defense Zone, under the command of General Artemyev. A state of siege was introduced in Moscow and its suburbs from 20 October.

The defense of Moscow became the cause of the whole people. The Moscow party organization subordinated all its activity to the tasks of the defense of the capital. At a meeting of the party aktiv which was held on 13 October 1941, it was decided to mobilize all communist and Komsomol forces, the entire party organization and the working people of Moscow to resist the German fascist invaders, to defend the city and to organize victory.

In a radio broadcast on 17 October 1941, Shcherbakov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscovskaya Oblast and Moscow Gorkom, declared on behalf of the Central Committee: We shall fight for Moscow doggedly, bitterly and to the last drop of blood.

A great amount of work in mobilizing the forces of working people to the defense of the capital was carried out by the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom, rakoms, and party organizations. They concentrated their efforts on the setting up of a people's guard, of communist and workers' companies and battalions, on the development of the partisan movement, the construction of defensive structures and increasing arms production at enterprises in the capital and oblast.

At the beginning of July, 12 divisions of the People's Volunteer Corps had been formed in Moscow, comprising 120,000 people. Almost one half of them were communists and Komsomol members. Forty-two thousand people joined the troops of the Moscow Antiaircraft Defense [MAAD] and fighter battalions. In October another three divisions of the People's Volunteer Corps were formed as well as a communist division, and also 25 battalions from the MAAD staff. In the first 5 months of the war alone, about 110,000 Moscow communists joined the army in the field, including the greater part of the capital's party aktiv. The party did everything to strengthen the forces of the defenders of Moscow and to make them invincible. From the eastern areas came waves of troops, arms and ammunition. This clearly showed the Soviet people's determination to defend Moscow, to ensure the rout of the enemy at its approaches. The troops of the Soviet army fully justified the hopes of the party and of our people. In the Battle for Moscow they waved their battle standards with unfading glory. High combat valor was shown by all ranks and types of troops: infantry, tankmen, artillerymen, pilots, sappers, signalmen and antiaircraft gunners fought with selfless bravery and determination. As a result, the fascists' October offensive on Moscow was halted, but the enemy strove to seize at any price the capital of the Soviet Union.

The eyes of the entire country, of the entire world were turned on Moscow in those days. All were concerned about whether Moscow would stand.

On 6 November 1941 a festive ceremony was held in Moscow to mark the 24th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and on the following day, 7 November, the traditional parade of Soviet troops was held on Red Square. From there the troops went straight to the front, inspired by the parting words of the Leninist party and prepared to fulfill to the end their great, liberating mission. The festive ceremony in Moscow and the parade on Red Square had enormous significance: Soviet people in all parts of the country learned and heard that Moscow was working and fighting, convinced of victory. This strengthened the moral and political spirit of the Soviet people and their troops. All Soviet people gained strength and energy. The news of the parade in Moscow was interpreted all over the world as a manifestation of the power of the Soviet state, as evidence of its confidence in conquering fascism.

Feeling strong support on the home front, the Soviet troops fought against the enemy with determination. Heroism and courage were shown by the men of the 32d Rifle Division on the historic field of Borodino, by the 1st Moscow Motorized Rifle Guards Division, the 1st Guards and 8th Tank Brigades and many other units and formations. Unprecedented feats of heroism were performed by Sergeant (Vyacheslaw Voselkovskiy), Private (Yakov Poderin) and Junior Lt (Nikolay Sevelyakov), who closed enemy embrasures with their chests and, at the cost of their lives, opened the way for their comrades. Pilot (Vinidikt Kovalev) repeated the heroic acts of (Nikolay Zastrel) over the city of Klin, and the tank soldier (Dmitriy Lavrenenko), with his crew, knocked out 52 German tanks. An act of heroism was performed by 28 Panfilov soldiers who, at (Dovosekovo) station, in an unequal battle, fought to the death and destroyed 18 tanks and killed many enemy soldiers. The thoughts and feelings of all the defenders of the capital were expressed by (Politruk Klochkov) when he said: Russia is big, but there is nowhere to retreat: Behind is Moscow.

Hitler's troops wanted to destroy Moscow with bomb strikes from the air and sent in thousands of planes. The Air Defense Troops reliably defended the capital from the fascist air raids. It is with feelings of deep gratitude that we remember today the glorious defenders of Moscow's skies, (Viktor Tololikhin), (Aleksey Katrich), (Konstantin Tetinkov) and many other fighter pilots. Thanks to the skillful actions of the Air Defense Troops, Moscow remained inaccessible to the Germans not only by land, but also from the air.

In the rear of the fascist forces, a selfless struggle was waged by the partisans and the members of the underground. In the Moscow district, there were 41 partisan squads and 377 sabotage groups actively operating, and in Moscovskaya, Kalininskaya, Orlovskaya, Smolenksaya and Tulskaya Oblasts, during the battle of Moscow against fascism, there were more than 270 detachments, over 40,000 partisans, fighting the fascists, among them many Muscovites. The heroic feats of the communists (Mikhail Uryanov) and (Sergey Solnets), Komsomol members Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Liza Chaykina, Aleksandr Chekalin, Ilya Kuzin, Vera Voloshina and many other partisan heroes of the Battle of Moscow are a shining example of the selfless loyalty of the Soviet people to their socialist homeland. [applause]

In mid-November a new stage commenced in the Battle for Moscow. After regrouping its troops, the Hitlerite command resumed the offensive.

With its superiority of forces, the enemy expected to split the Soviet troops by tank attacks, to enclose Moscow from the north via a spearhead to Solnechnogorsk and from the south via Tula-Kashira, and then complete the pincer movement by its tanks and capture the capital of the USSR.

However, this plan too was foiled. The fascists encountered the unswerving resolve of the Soviet troops to defend Moscow and rout the enemy. The 16th Army of General Rokossvskiy staunchly held the defense. A selfless battle was waged by the troops commanded by Generals Boldin, Govorov, Golikov, Yefremov, Zakharkin, Kuznetsov, Lelyushenko and Lizyukov.

The fascist strategists were confident that they would succeed in capturing Moscow. But this was not to be. Early in December a turning point was reached in the battle. The best divisions of the fascists were bled white, their reserves exhausted. The Soviet command precisely determined the moment of crisis in the enemy's troops and secretly prepared forces for the rout of the enemy.

Having worn down the Hitlerite army in stubborn defensive battles, having received fresh forces and reinforcing their battle formations, the Soviet troops went over to the counter-offensive on 5-6 December 1941. The troops of the western, Kalinin, and southwestern fronts advanced. Afterwards they were joined by the troops of the Bryansk front.

During this offensive the groupings of Hitlerites on the flanks of the Moscow battle were shattered. Over 11,000 towns and villages were liberated, including Kalinin and Kaluga; the threat was also lifted from Tula. The occupying army was forced back beyond the boundaries of Moscow, Ryazan, Tula and a number of rayons of Kalininskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts. The Soviet Army routed some 40 fascist divisions and groups of central armies and threw back the enemy from Moscow over a distance of 100-300 km.

The operation to capture Moscow, planned by the Hitlerite command, had failed and suffered a defeat. [applause]

This was helped by the combat actions of Soviet forces on other sections of the Soviet-German front. In November and December 1941 a serious defeat was inflicted on the Hitlerite forces near Rostov and near Tikhvin, which indeed did not permit them to quickly transfer troops toward Moscow from the northern and southern directions.

A great contribution to the defense of Moscow as made by the workers of Tula, who barred the enemy's path to the capital from the south.

The counteroffensive near Moscow marked the beginning of a general offensive by the Soviet Army, which continued until April 1942. As a result, the Hitlerite command was forced to go on to the defensive along the whole Soviet-German front. The Battle for Moscow demonstrated the vitality of the socialist state's military organization. Lacking superiority in numbers, the Soviet Army was able to bleed white, to halt and then to rout the main strategic grouping of the German fascist forces.

The superiority of Soviet military art was displayed in the fields of Moskovskaya Oblast. The combat actions of the Soviet Armed Forces were effectively and skillfully directed by the headquarters of the Supreme Main Command and its controlling organ, the General Staff, which was headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Shaposhnikov. A high level of the art of generalship was displayed by commanders of fronts -- Generals Zhukov, Konev and Yeremenko. A great contribution to the defense of the capital was made by marshals of the Soviet Union Budennyy and Timoshenko.

The outstanding successes by Soviet forces in the Battle for Moscow were no miracle and no accident. They were achieved by our army and the whole of our people under the leadership of the Communist Party and were brought about by the fundamental advantages of the socialist social and state system, a moral and political superiority and the genuinely people-based and just character of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet people were defending their own land, their very own Soviet power and their socialist gains. [applause]

Moscow was defended by the whole of our country. In the battles against the fascist invaders, the friendship of the peoples and their cohesion around the Communist Party grew even stronger. The feats of the servicemen of the legendary 8th Guards Division of General Panfilov, amongst whom were Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Kirgizians and representatives of other nationalities, will forever remain in the grateful memory of Muscovites and all the Soviet people. We shall never forget the heroic raids of the cavalry formations of Generals (Dovator) and Belov, in whose ranks envoys from the Causasus republics fought.

An active part in the counterattack of December 1941 was taken by the servicemen of the 201st Latvian Rifle Division. Gratitude to the representatives of the nationalities of the socialist homeland, who in a united formation defended our capital, will always remain alive in the hearts of Muscovites. [applause]

At a time of a deadly threat to the capital, thousands of Muscovites manifested a lofty conscientiousness and organizational ability and, not knowing weariness, strove to rout the enemy. A patriotic upsurge and cohesion prevailed in the moral and political atmosphere of Moscow during that time.

In a short space of time and with precise organization almost 500 major industrial enterprises were transferred to the country's eastern areas. In their new locations in the east of the country and in difficult conditions, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites manifested true heroism and self-sacrifice and achieved the fast development and steadily increasing output of military production.

In Moscow itself, about 2,000 enterprises continued to work on the requirements of the front. The city became the combat forge and arsenal of the army. The production of military output -- tanks, aircraft, motor vehicles, mortars and munitions -- was organized from scratch at a number of plants. Fifty enterprises carried out a government order to produce components for mortar rockets. The workers of the Kompressor and Krasnaya Presnya plants were engaged in the assembly of these formidable installations. On the initiative of the gorkom, the motor vehicle plant and the calculating machines plant mastered the output of pistols and Shpagin machineguns within a month. Clock plant No 2 produced mine detonators, a trolleybus depot produced grenades, and the repair of tanks was organized at a number of the capital's enterprises. Submachine-guns were made at the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura works. Output for the front was produced by the Dinamo, Frezer, Kauchuk and Sergo Orzhonikidze plants and many other enterprises.

The movement to work, not just for oneself but for comrades who had gone off to the front, assumed a broad scope. Carrying out two and even three production tasks became the daily norms for thousands of production teams, which justifiably called themselves frontline teams. The workers, mostly women and adolescents, worked at the machines for 12 to 14 hours at a stretch. The working people of Moskovskaya and neighboring oblasts defended the capital shoulder to shoulder with the Muscovites. Party and administrative organs of the towns in the Moscow area set up their own local defense committees and organized the working people to rebuff the invaders, and provided great and varied help to the defenders of Moscow. The industrial and office workers of Podolsk, Serpukhov, Orekhovo Zuyevo, Kolomna, Noginsk, Voskresensk, Zagorsk, Mytishchi, Krasnogorsk, Elektrostal and other towns worked selflessly at the enterprises. Workers of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast fulfilled with honor their patriotic duty in supplying to the state agricultural produce in the difficult conditions of the frontline zone.

About 600,000 working people of the capital and Moskovskaya Oblast worked day and night in rain and snow, often under shellfire and bombing, in order to ring the city with defensive structures. Thanks to their efforts, over 30,000 firing points, pill-boxes and dug-outs, 676 km of antitank ditches, 380 km of dragon's teeth and other structures were built. Consider these figures, comrades. They represent the selfless feat of the working people of the capital and Muskovskaya Oblast. [applause]

Women, our glorious toilers, deserve special words of gratitude. They did not just keep up the fighting spirit of the troops; look after and bring up children, and care for the wounded. They did substantive, tenacious work. At a number of factories they comprised up to 75 percent of the work force. Hundreds of thousands of women took part in the construction of defensive structures. Tens of thousands of girls became nurses, volunteered for first aid detachments and took an active part in warding off enemy air raids.

Young Soviet men and women, our glorious Komsomol, showed an outstanding example of tenacity and heroism in the Battle for Moscow. The award of the Order of the Red Banner to the capital's Komsomol organization is high recognition of its combat services. [applause]

During a period of only 5 months in the first year of the war, the Moscow Komsomol provided the front with 300,000 soldiers. Almost 6,000 young Muscovites voluntarily set off for the enemy's rear to fight the German fascist invaders. Many units formed from members of the Moscow Komsomol distinguished themselves in the fighting for the homeland. The Moscow soviet, Moskovskaya Oblast soviet, and town, rayon, village and settlement soviets made a weighty contribution to the organization of the capital's defense. They did a great deal to ensure the smooth running of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the conditions of wartime, to organize the production of ammunition and munitions at factories of local subordination, to supply the population with food and necessities, and to build defensive structures.

The military and labor feat of the USSR capital and its defenders was highly appreciated by the homeland. Thirty-six thousand Soviet soldiers were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for valor and courage displayed in the fighting near Moscow. One hundred and ten soldiers and partisans were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Altogether over 800 Muscovites received this title during the war years. [applause] To commemorate the historic victory of the Soviet army outside Moscow, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instituted the Medal for the Defense of Moscow in 1944, with which over 1 million participants in that great battle were decorated. In May 1965, the 20th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism, Moscow was awarded the honorary title "Hero City" and was presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. [applause]

For their services in the Battle for Moscow, the hero city of Tula, and also Kalinin, Smolensk, Narofominsk, Maloyaroslavets, Kaluga and other cities in Moskovskaya and neighboring oblasts were presented with high awards. Comrades, 40 years have passed since the Battle for Moscow and, recalling the days of that battle and the years of the Great Patriotic War, we pay a tribute of great respect to the Soviet people, the victorious people. Having scored a historic victory in the way, our people, under the guidance of the Communist Party and in the complex situation of the cold war and an economic blockade, raised the devastated national economy from its ruins in a short space of time, rebuilt thousands of towns and settlements and turned our motherland into an even mightier power, a country of advanced socialism. Major changes have taken place in the postwar years in the life of our country's capital, the Hero City of Moscow. In keeping with the 24th CPSU Congress instructions, important steps have been taken to turn it into a model communist city. Its economy, science and culture are developing successfully. Thanks to the constant assistance of the party and government, and the creative labor of the Muscovites, the capital has matured and become one of the world's best-appointed cities. The towns and villages of Moskovskaya Oblast are growing and developing. The working people of the oblast have achieved major successes in industry and agriculture. The material well-being and cultural level of the Moscovites and the working people of Moskovskaya Oblast are steadily improving.

Our country now finds itself at a new stage in the struggle for building communism; and the 26th CPSU Congress is a historic landmark on this road.

It gave a profound scientific analysis of the cardinal problems of today, posed big tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties. At the center of the party's plans is a concern for the well-being and happiness of the people and the creation of peaceful conditions for communist construction. [applause] The experience of the last war teaches that a further strengthening of the economic power of our state is a reliable means of raising the defense capability of the country, ensuring peace, and consequently improving the people's life. Muscovites and the working people of the capital oblast, like all Soviet people, see their patriotic duty in actively promoting, by their shock labor, the solution of this task. Having fulfilled the provisions of the 10th 5-Year Plan, they have successfully embarked on the new 5-year period.

The responsible tasks of the country's further economic and social development formulated in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee November 1981 plenum and Supreme Soviet session, and in the important and pithy speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum, require from the working people of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast new intensive efforts. They are called upon to concentrate their attention on ensuring the successful completion of assignments of the current year, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole, to switch the economy to an intensive path of development, to improve efficiency of the work of scientific institutions and to perfect the planning and management of the economy.

Tomorrow, to mark the 40th anniversary of our victory near Moscow, the working people of the capital and oblast are holding a mass communist subbotnik. Let us wish all participants in the subbotnik great successes in their noble labor and the fulfillment of adopted pledges. [applause]

Comrades! The lessons of the last war teach us to stengthen in every way the peace and the security of the peoples. They should serve as a serious warning to the present-day devotees of military adventures. At the beginning of the eighties, imperialist reaction, headed by aggressive circles of the United States, under cover of a ballyhoo about the Soviet military threat, is openly working to undermine the military-strategic balance which has come about, to secure for itself military superiority over the USSR. With this aim, Washington is putting unprecedented sums into the arms race, using them to build up new systems of strategic, offensive and other forms of weapons. From Washington, from the lips of the highest-placed officials in the government administration, inflammatory speeches are heard, directed at intensifying international tension and threatening world peace and the security of the peoples. By their principled, consistent struggle to eliminate the threat of war, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries oppose the war hysteria and the feverish arms race conducted by the imperialists. The struggle for peace and for the strengthening of detente and disarmament are at the center of the activities of our party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Politburo of the Central Committee.

A tremendous role in this struggle belongs to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] His energetic foreign policy activities and numerous international initaitives are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks and discussions in the FRG and his meetings and speeches there have become an important political action of the USSR in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a mission of peace in the fullest and highest sense of the word. It is of great significance both for bilateral Soviet-German relations and for the entire complex of relations between East and West. [applause]

The new and far-reaching proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the talks serve the noble goal of finding a mutually acceptable accord with the West European countries and the United States so that Europe can be delivered from the peril of a nuclear conflagration, an accord based on equality and the identical security of the sides.

Muscovites, as all other Soviet people, feel a sense of deep satisfaction at the results of the very important and exceptionally useful work that was carried out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich's visit to the FRG once again demonstrated the peace-loving nature, vast scale and initiataive of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. [applause]

While consistently implementing the policy of peace, our party is also displaying high vigilance. Let those who are trying to shift the axis of world politics toward an aggravation of the military confrontation of the two systems not be mistaken. The Soviet Union will do everything to maintain its defense capability at an appropriate level and to go on strengthening our glorious armed forces on which the party and the entire Soviet people are lavishing care and attention. Our party will never forgo the interests of the security of the country, our allies and friends.

The CPSU proceeds on the basis that only a strong national defense, only mighty armed forces can guard the security and vital interests of the Soviet homeland and the entire socialist community. [applause]

In present-day conditions, the improvement of the political and military-patriotic upbringing of the working people, especially young people, is of great significance. This consists in continuing to educate Muscovites in the spirit of profound devotion to the CPSU, the ideals of communism and readiness to defend our homeland and the gains of socialism, and to inculcate love for our armed forces which are vigilantly guarding peace and peoples' security. [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet people look to the future with confidence and optimism. Our homeland, which withstood with honor the grave trials of war, is now successfully resolving some of the most important tasks of communist construction. These tasks are directed at the noble and humane aims of creativity and peace. Our people are being organized and led onward to the peaks of social progress and peace by the great party of communists, tried and tempered in the struggle for communist ideals, the genuine revolutionary vanguard of the Soviet people. [applause]

The working people of our country, including all Muscovites, entirely approve and warmly support the internal and foreign policy of the party, its peace-loving foreign policy course and the all-round activity of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The Soviet people see in the person of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev an outstanding party and state figure of modern times, a continuer of the great cause of Lenin and an ardent fighter for communism, for the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our state, for the well-being and happiness of the people, and for peace, for curbing the arms race and for international security. [applause]

Soon we shall be marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, in marking this notable jubilee, wish Leonid Ilich good health, and great new successes in all his activity in leading the party and the country and in defending peace and the security of the peoples. [prolonged applause]

In mobilizing the masses for the fulfillment of the tasks of the building of communism, we must rally them still more closely round the party, its Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This is the guarantee that the struggle for the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, for the benefit of the people, for the peaceful future of our homeland, for the building of communism, will be crowned with complete success. [applause]

Permit me, comrades, to express conviction that the working people of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, under the leadership of our party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will continue to be worthy of the glorious feats of the heroes of the great battle near Moscow, will tirelessly multiply the achievements of socialism, which our people defended in severe battles, and will work still more persistently and actively for the triumph of communism. [applause]

Long live the Soviet people, the builders of communism! [applause]

Long live the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union! [applause]

Long live the Leninist Communist Party, the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people! [prolonged applause]

Grishin Attends Wreath-Laying

LD061644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Today, on the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the rout of fascist German forces outside Moscow, representatives of the working people of the capital and the Moscow area came to Red Square to pay tributes of respect and gratitude to the glorious sons of the fatherland. Wreaths from the Moscow Gorkom, Gorispolkom, Obkom and Oblispolkom were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall. Flowers were also placed at the Moscow-Hero City Obelisk at the intersection of Dorogomilovskaya Street and Kutuzovskiy Prospekt.

Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; secretaries and members of the bureau of the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom, members of the Moscow Gorispolkom and Moskovskaya Oblast Council, representatives of the working people of Moscow, Moskovskaya Oblast and public organizations, and war veterans, defenders of the capital, took part in the ceremony of laying wreaths and flowers.

KALIN SPEECH AT USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM021147 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech delivered at 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Orgeyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR]

[Excerpts] The nucleus of Soviet Moldavia's economy is its agroindustrial and food complex.

In the last 5-year period the republic produced an annual average of 2.9 million tons of grain, over 3.1 million tons of sugar beet, 3.3 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce and grapes, 252,000 tons of meat (carcass weight), 1,126,000 tons of milk, 800 million eggs and a great deal of other produce. Gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land is worth in excess of R100,000.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase average annual gross production of grain by 24 percent, sugar beet by 31 percent, tobacco by 19 percent, vegetables by 11 percent, fruit and berries by 75 percent, grapes by 22 percent, meat by 16 percent, milk by 15 percent and eggs by 20 percent. This will make it possible to markedly increase state procurements of agricultural produce and raw material and their supplies to the all-union stock and for local consumption. Production of canned fruit and vegetables, sugar, meat and dairy produce, viticultural and other foodstuffs will increase by 32.7 percent over the 5-year period and total about R4 billion in money terms, or 43.3 percent of the total volume of the republic's industrial output, in 1985.

Let us say frankly that the program is a steep but perfectly realistic and feasible one. Its successful solution will be largely promoted by the harmonious system formed in the republic for controlling the sectors of the agroindustrial complex -- a system which has been affirmed by many years of practice. The kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and associations are led by republic and rayon kolkhoz councils which fully accord with the nature of the kolkhoz system, are invested with all managerial functions and are basically coping with the duties imposed on them. In the state sector large-scale union-republic specialized agro-industrial systems, in which production and processing form a single whole and are in the same hands, are functioning successfully. This makes it possible to make comprehensive and most effective use of material, financial, labor and other resources, to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to resolve social questions more successfully.

But it would be wrong to believe that all problems of the functioning of the agroindustrial complex have already been resolved.

Economic ties between the sectors of the agroindustrial complex and the interaction of all its links, the interconnection and balance of plans, especially plans for material and technical supplies and capital construction, require further improvement; improvements in the effectiveness of price formation and other economic levers of management must be sought. In brief, there is a need for the fullest, most skillful and comprehensive consideration and utilization of the objective economic laws of developed socialism, which also operate in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex.

Under the leadership of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, purposeful, persistent work is in progress in the republic to study and generalize the achievements of science and leading practice and introduce them into all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. This is perhaps our main reserve. The party's course toward the intensification of agricultural production is very topical for our republic. Under conditions when there is virtually no free land left and quite high productivity has already been achieved in fields and livestock units, the persistent utilization of intensive factors acquires special significance. Science-and-production associations are operating in almost all the main sectors of Moldavia's agroindustrial complex. They act as vigorous and effective vehicles of scientific and technical progress, supply commodity farms [tovarnyye khozyastva] with the necessary quantity of seeds, young plants and pedigree livestock, develop industrial manufacturing methods and exercise inventor's supervision over their introduction.

Specific work is currently being done to enhance the role of institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences in resolving the great and complex problems of developing the agroindustrial complex. Here in-depth fundamental research is required and we are in need of even more vigorous and substantial aid from the USSR Academy of Sciences, All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the country's other scientific centers.

Specialists' calculations show convincingly that the universal introduction into production of experience approved in the republic and of finished industrial manufacturing methods would make it possible to double production of many types of arable and livestock products while considerably reducing labor expenditure. Naturally this requires an additional quantity of equipment, energy resources, fertilizers and plant protection agents. Unfortunately, the requirements of the republic's agroindustrial complex to meet the planned volume of production for the current 5-year period are not being fully met with tractors, combines, trucks, earth-moving equipment, highly effective pesticides, equipment for food industry enterprises and many packaging and wrapping materials. We are sure that, as before, the USSR Gosplan and the relevant union ministries and departments will examine the republic's requests attentively and if possible resolve them positively.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Armenian 5-Year Plan

GF051724 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Armenian SSR 10th Supreme Soviet began yesterday. Armenian newspapers have published various articles on this. We have been informed through these articles that Armenian State Planning Committee Chairman Grant Sagoyan addressed the plenum with a report on the 1981-85 Armenian Economic and Social Progress Government Plan, the 1982 Armenian Economic and Social Progress Government Plan and the 1981 Government Plan achievements.

The Armenian 5-year economic plan is based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which are: to secure the future financial status of Soviet citizens, establish firm bases to develop the economy, speed up technical progress and promote the quality of work.

Some of the decisions of the 5-year economic plan of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet are as follows:

A budget of R1,881 billion will be allocated to the development of the economy. Certain new methods will be introduced to increase the power output. New gasworks will be constructed in Dzermuk, Azizbekov and Yekhegnadzor by 1985 to increase the natural gas supply to villages. In order to promote the quality of chemical products, new technical methods will be introduced.

To protect the environment, it is expected that the production of some chemical products in the (Nayrits) chemical products union and the Girovogan chemical factory will be stopped.

New methods will also be introduced in factories. It is also foreseen to increase the production capacity of metallic products by 68.4 percent.

Construction materials will meet the entire needs of the republic.

The (Sarman) products export capacity will increase and a new ointments and cosmetics factory will be constructed in Echmiadzin.

New methods are invisaged to develop the economic and cultural life of Armenian citizens. There will be an increase in the national income. The minimum monthly wages of the laborers at the end of the 5-year plan will be R183, while the minimum salary of the agronomists will be R150.

New plans will be introduced to increase the income of the people who have children, [words indistinct].

New construction is foreseen to develop the village economy, transportation and communications.

Armenian Minister of Finance Dzhanoyan reported to the session on the republic's 1982 Government Budget and 1980 Government Budget achievements.

The Armenian Supreme Soviet Session is still continuing its work today. [as heard]

Armenian Session Concludes

GF042021 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Armenian CP Supreme Soviet session continued its work today [passage indistinct].

Armenian Minister of Finance Dzanik Dzhanoyan addressed the session with a report on the results of the 1980 Government Budget achievements and discussed the 1982 Government Budget. A bill was submitted outlining the 1982 Government Budget and reviewing the 1980 Government Budget achievements. The session unanimously asserted the success of the 1980 government plans of the Armenian SSR.

Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman Vladimir Movsesyan gave a report on the environment and animal protection [passage industinct]. Armenian officials, Minister of Health Emil Gabriyelyan and Minister of Construction Materials Industry (Yerchanig Najarian) exchanged views on this matter. The session accepted all the plans related to the environment and animal protection.

The session then reviewed Armenian legislative affairs, the Civil and National Court (?elections), civil and national attorneys and national juridical laws. A report on this matter was heard from Armenian Minister of Justice Artavarzd Gevorkyan and Legislative Proposals Commission Chairman Sarkis Khachatryan [words indistinct]. The laws related to tribunal affairs were unanimously accepted by the session.

A report on the activities of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Youth Affairs Commission was given by chairman of the commission Pavel Safyan. Armenian officials, Armenian Military Commissar (Ashot Gazaryan) and Mass Production Unions Chairman (Marina Garabetian) exchanged views on this matter. The session accepted [words indistinct] of the commission.

The session submitted a second bill concerning the appointment of (Avedik Midoyan) as the new chairman of the Supreme Soviet Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission because of former chairman (Kegham Boughdessian's) new appointment as the republic's [words indistinct]. (Avedik Midoyan) was elected chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission.

The session then reviewed the last question, the establishment of the Supreme Soviet decree. A speech on this matter was given by Supreme Soviet Secretary Manik Bakhchinyan. The Armenian CP Supreme Soviet decree was read. With this the Fourth Session of the Armenian Communist Party Supreme Soviet completed its work.

Regional Sessions Conclude

LD042038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Armenia, which ended today, discussed ways of fulfilling the tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. The adopted laws on the state plans for economic and social development of the republics during the 5-year period as well as plans and budgets for 1982, republican laws on the election of people's judges, on the procedure for recalling people's judges and people's assessors were also adopted. The sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Latvia and Armenia adopted laws on the protection of the atmosphere and the protection and use of animal life.

USSR SUPREME COURT HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

LD042220 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the Supreme Court of the USSR took place.

The meeting examined the question of enhancing the role of courts in suppressing embezzlement of public and state property. It passed a resolution drawing courts' attention to the fact that in administering justice they should take account of the increased social danger of the embezzlement of state and public property and find out and hold responsible all the parties to embezzlement, and also never mitigate the punishment for hardened embezzlers.

The plenary meeting stresssed that courts should closely coordinate their work with other law-enforcement bodies, strengthen contacts with work collectives and the public in educating the citizenry in the spirit of a thrifty attitude to the people's weal. It is necessary to strictly observe the requirements of the law for replacing in full the material damage done by embezzlers. The examination of embezzlement cases should facilitate in every way the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance and public censure around embezzlers.

The plenary meeting heard reports on the administration by courts of legislation providing for responsibility for blackmarketeering.

The plenary meeting also examined other questions.

ROMANOV SPEECH AT LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM041119 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Report by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, at 24 November Leningrad plenum of Leningradskiy Obkom: "Following Lenin's Course to New Victories for Communism" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades:

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are working persistently to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The results of the country's development in the 11th 5-year Plan's first year confirm the correctness of the economic strategy which has been formulated.

As a result of its implementation, a further increase in production, scientific and technical potential has been achieved. The people's well-being has improved. The Soviet state's defense capability is being maintained at the necessary level.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOVEMBER (1981) PLENUM WAS AN IMPORTANT NEW MILESTONE ON THE PATH OF OUR COUNTRY'S PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS OUTLINED BY THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS. The plenum examined and, in the main, approved the draft State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and also the 1982 plan and budget.

These documents were subsequently approved by a regular USSR Supreme Soviet session and have received the force of law.

Party Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered an exceptionally profound and well-argued speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. This speech revealed comprehensively the paths for further implementing the congress decisions and gave a detailed characterization and political assessment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the following economic year.

The decisive areas of work were clearly defined and the main factors for increasing public production efficiency and for intensifying it were stressed, above all by accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, improving the structure of production, intensifying the policy of thrift and improving national economic management. Thus, the tenet put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress that leadership of the national economy is the core of all party and state activity has become a compass by which all organizational and political work is tested.

In the resolution adopted, the party Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee's activity on implementing the strategic course in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and the communist building tasks, provisions and conclusions expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

ADOPTING THESE DECISIONS, LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTIONS AND THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION'S MATERIALS FOR STEADFAST LEADERSHIP AND EXECUTION, THE COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD AND ITS OBLAST ARE STRIVING TO UTILIZE THE SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION POTENTIAL WHICH HAS BEEN CREATED BETTER AND MORE EFFICIENTLY IN THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

There seems to be no need to talk in detail about the documents adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the supreme organ of Soviet power. You are all familiar with them. I would thus like to dwell on some of the more important problems only.

DURING THE 5 YEARS, R700 BILLION IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS WILL BE INVESTED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. National income will increase by 18 percent, and 90 percent of that increase will be provided by increasing labor productivity.

The main national economic sectors will receive dynamic developments. Industrial production volumes will increase by 26 percent. Growth rates for Group B production will outstrip Group A rates.

The average annual volume of agricultural produce will rise by 13 percent. Its growth per capita will double in comparison with the last 5-year plan.

A broad social program has been outlined. Payments from social consumption funds will reach R144 billion in 1985, or 23 percent higher than in 1980. The population's real income will increase by 16.5 percent. Housing construction will continue at a high rate. Considerable resources are being invested in national education, health protection, consumer services, social security, culture and art.

A characteristic feature of the current 5-year plan will be the practical implementation of the party Central Committee instructions on the need for a fundamental change in the state of affairs in capital construction. It is planned for the first time in the national economic plan that the increase in national income is to outstrip the growth of capital investments. Main emphasis has been placed on accelerating the commissioning of new capacities by sharply limiting the number of construction projects being built simultaneously and by concentrating forces and resources at the more important projects nearing completion.

THE STATE PLAN FOR THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 1982 HAS ALSO BEEN FORMULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAIN 5-YEAR PLAN TASKS. The volume of industrial production is planned to increase by 4.7 percent. Output will rise by more than 8 percent.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that, with the tremendous scale of economic activity, certain elements of the 5-year plan are placed under definite strain. Existing shortcomings were exposed in a Leninist and principled way and attention was focused on internal reserves.

NOW THAT THE OBKOM PLENUM IS FACED WITH OUTLINING A SPECIFIC PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR THE LENINGRAD PARTY ORGANIZATION IN LIGHT OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOVEMBER (1981) PLENUM, IT IS INCUMBENT ON US TO BE GUIDED BY THE FACT THAT THESE DECISIONS AND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY'S SPEECH REPRESENT A CLEAR INSTRUCTION TO GALVANIZE OUR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL WITH THE AIM OF ENSURING THE COUNTRY'S FURTHER PROGRESS AND TO COUNTER EXISTING DIFFICULTIES WITH A HIGH LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION, BUSINESSLIKE EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE.

It would clearly be correct to begin the discussion with a general assessment of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The draft of this document was promptly drawn up, examined by the obkom and submitted to the central economic organs. A profound and critical analysis of the plan indicators and a constant, businesslike contact with the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans and with ministries and departments have made it possible ultimately to balance the sector's development better and more fully against existing resources and to achieve a closer interconnection between the economic and social sections.

IT IS WELL KNOWN, G.V. ROMANOV CONTINUED, THAT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS DETERMINED -- AS MAIN GUIDELINES -- FOR LENINGRAD'S INDUSTRY IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN THE MODERNIZATION AND RETOOLING OF ENTERPRISES, THEIR SPECIALIZATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS OF A HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARD AND QUALITY, THE FULLER LOADING OF PRODUCTION CAPACITIES AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTSTRIPPING RATES OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE IN COMPARISON WITH THE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION VOLUMES.

It is planned to increase industrial production by 18 percent during the 5-year period. These are quite intensive indicators if you take into account the fact that small-scale and individual production predominates in our industry, new construction is limited and the level of labor productivity and the use of capacities in many enterprises are higher than the sector average.

To an even greater extent than during the previous 5-year plan, PRIORITY IN DEVELOPMENT IS GIVEN TO SUCH CORE SECTORS AS MACHINE BUILDING, INCLUDING POWER MACHINE BUILDING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, SHIP AND MACHINE TOOL BUILDING, RADIO ELECTRONICS, INSTRUMENT MAKING AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. More consistent transfer to the formulation and implementation of targeted union wide, sector and territorial scientific-technical programs will continue.

Major tasks are to be solved by enterprise and scientific organization collectives in the machine building category. These involve the creation of thermal and fast-breeder reactors and highly economical equipment for producing electricity and thermal energy, and solving the problems of transmitting high-voltage power over long distances. There is much to be done on the retooling of such important sectors of the country's economy as the power industry and the gas and coal industries.

The production of Kirovets tractors and of new modern ships will increase. The country's icebreaker fleet will be boosted by the nuclear-powered vessel Rossiya. The output of turbines and generators, highly productive machine tools, complex equipment for the light and food industry, large radio engineering units and instruments and progressive materials will increase.

These and other important tasks render especially topical the CPSU Central Committee plenum's conclusion that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress should be viewed as the basis for increasing the entire national economy's efficiency. The obkom constantly directs scientific research, planning and design organizations toward the achievements of high end results, and there are considerable examples of these efforts' yielding weighty fruit.

Work has been arranged well within Smolinskiy Rayon's scientific collectives. There was a growth in the volume of work completed and its introduction produced savings of over R400 million here during the last 5-year plan with practically no increase in numbers. Over 100 articles made in the rayon were awarded the State Seal of Quality and one-third of all research and design work was completed ahead of schedule.

There is a creative approach to work at the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Aluminium, Magnesium and Electrode Industry. When planning the Nikolayevskiy aluminium plant -- Europe's largest -- that institute's collective chose the most progressive solutions which made it possible to carry out the construction and assimilation of capacities at a fast pace and to achieve design capacities greatly in advance of the normative schedule. This national economic saving alone exceeded R25 million.

In the course of improving the activity of production and science-and-production associations, many of them became veritable laboratories for the implementation of advanced scientific and technical achievements. NOW, THE VALUE OF THE UNDERTAKING MADE SEVERAL YEARS AGO BY THE COLLECTIVES OF THE V.I. LENIN OPTICAL-MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE SVETLANA AND POZITRON ASSOCIATIONS ON SHORTERNING THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PHASE IS NOT DECLINING BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, IS INCREASING. THE POWER WORKERS' MOTTO "THE STATE MARK OF QUALITY FOR EVERY NEW ARTICLE" IS MORE TOPICAL THAN EVER. UNDER CONDITIONS OF IMPLEMENTING TARGETED PROGRAMS, THE EXPERIENCE OF CREATIVE COOPERATION IN SETTING UP THE SAYANO-SHUSHENSKAYA GES IS ACQUIRING EVEN GREATER NATIONAL ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE.

At the same time, the state of such work at some collectives cannot fail to cause concern. A group of Leningrad enterprises headed by the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association was instructed to organize series production of GTN-25 gas pumping units. However, the solution of this important task is still lagging behind the set schedule. The Nevskiy and Kalininskiy Raykoms and the enterprises economic leaders must take the most decisive measures to correct the situation.

At some enterprises recently a trend has been noticed of reducing the production of highest quality category output by transferring goods to the list of goods "not subject to certification." Taking advantage of a lack of control from party committees, this kind of "operation," if one may call it that, has been conducted at the Izhorskiy Zavod and Karl Marx machinebuilding associations, the I.Ye. Yegorov freightcar building plant and the E. Thaelmann combine, and for many years now Nevskiy and Zhdanovskiy Rayons have been unable to pass the 10-percent limit for production volumes of highest quality output.

Take consumer goods. In recent years, much work has been done on strengthening the material and technical base of the enterprises which produce them. The output of the M.V. Lomonosov porcelain plant received a higher rating in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's CPSU Central Committee plenum speech. The goods of the curtain and lace association, the Rot-Front association, the Vera Slutskaya factory and other collectives are in great demand both at home and abroad.

The production of consumer goods, as of cultural-consumer and economic goods, will increase. But the question arises inevitably here of ensuring not only that their quantity increases but also that their quality characteristics improve sharply. In this context, the speaker criticized the quality of the consumer goods manufactured by the Skorokhod, Kozitskiy and Sputnik associations and a number of other enterprises.

Much as been done in recent years to improve the quality of agricultural produce. Between 90 and 95 percent of the milk, meat, vegetables and potatoes originating from Leningrad's sovkhozes are in line with the all-union state standards and with standards in the country. But if these indicators were able to satisfy us before, we are now entitled to set a new task even here: to ensure in conjunction with procurement and transport organizations that only high quality produce is delivered to the trading network. No exceptions may be permitted in this work on any pretext.

PROCEEDING FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM'S DEMANDS, IT IS INCUMBENT ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND SOVIET AND ECONOMIC LEADERS TO RADICALLY ALTER THEIR ATTITUDE TO QUESTIONS OF QUALITY. WHETHER IT IS A QUESTION OF MACHINE TOOLS OR TRACTORS, KNITWEAR OR FOOTWEAR BEARING LENINGRAD'S STAMP, IT MUST BE TAKEN AS THE RULE THAT IT MUST BE OF EXCELLENT-RATED QUALITY AND BE COMPETITIVE.

With the present-day cooperation in labor, this, of course, also depends on the quality of the materials and components supplied from other regions of the country. Unfortunately, such good traditions are forgotten when competition contacts are concluded with suppliers and ways are sought jointly for producing both reliable machinery and high quality consumer goods.

IT WOULD SEEM CORRECT TO DISSEMINATE THE PRACTICE OF CONCLUDING CONTRACTS WITH SUBCONTRACTORS NOT ONLY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY BUT ALSO FOR RAISING THE STANDARD OF ALL MATERIALS, ASSEMBLIES, UNITS, INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT TO THE HIGHEST QUALITY CATEGORY.

So as to give this work a purposeful character and to take a new step toward equipping the national economy with first class machinery and high quality goods for the people, during the coming 2-3 MONTHS THE GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS MUST CAREFULLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY ELABORATE PLANS FOR SPECIFIC MEASURES ENSURING AN INCREASE IN QUALITATIVE INDICATORS. CARE MUST BE TAKEN HERE -- BY PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS -- THAT THE MEASURES TO IMPROVE OUTPUT ARE ACCOMPANIED, AS A RULE, BY A REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE OF LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER TYPES OF RESOURCES.

It is incumbent on us to deal with this problem jointly and solve it successfully.

Comrades:

THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PAID PARAMOUNT ATTENTION TO QUESTIONS OF THE FOOD PROGRAM. Fulfilling the well-known party and government resolutions on the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the Leningrad party organization is striving consistently to establish a unified agroindustrial complex; transfer agricultural production to an industrial basis; deepen the specialization of administrative regions, associations and farms and solve the countryside's social problems.

The tasks of developing our agriculture in the current 5-year plan were analyzed in sufficient detail at the obkom plenum in September of this year. Production volumes of milk are to increase by 29 percent, meat by 32 percent, eggs by 35 percent and vegetables by 17 percent.

NEARLY R2 BILLION IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, WHICH SOMEWHAT EXCEEDS THE LAST 5-YEAR PLAN'S LEVEL, WILL BE DIRECTED INTO AGRICULTURE. IT IS CLEAR THAT DEPLOYING IT MORE RATIONALLY AND DERIVING MAXIMUM YIELD FROM EVERY RUBLE OF STATE RESOURCES AND FROM EVERY HECTARE OF LAND ARE TASKS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

I would like here to draw particular attention to two issues. "Until we have learned how to command the weather," Comrade L.I. Brezhenv noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "agricultural work must be adapted more skillfully to climatic adversities." Further: "The final say on how to use each hectare...must belong to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves."

Let us look at how these guidelines are being fulfilled here.

This year the Detskoselskoye, Vsevolozhskoye and Ruchyi associations' vegetable growers countered the elements by skillful management, and their vegetable crops averaged about 320 quintals per hectare. At the same time, the vegetable growers of Kingieseppskiy, Vyborgskiy and Boksitogorskiy Rayons gathered only 130-180 quintals of vegetables each.

This indicates the different degrees of experience and ability of our cadres to counter difficulties which emerge and the various levels of responsibility of leaders and experts for commissioning all potential for obtaining good harvests in any weather.

The practice has not been eliminated of imposing on associations detailed targets of what to sow and where to sow it. Thus Leningradskiy Oblispolkom decided to reduce the Gomontovo association's plan for the purchase of grain and potatoes while simultaneously increasing the volume of milk purchases. This was done with the aim of stepping up specialization in milk production. It could have been welcomed. However, the oblispolkom planning commission and the oblast agricultural administration were demanding that the Gomontovo association's leadership maintain the structure of the sown areas taking into account plans previously set for each crop. You would think that such planning methods should be ended once and for all and that greater initiative should be given to farms.

The second question is to formulate and implement measures to develop and ensure cooperation between sectors serving agriculture and connected with it, and also to ensure the safekeeping of output at minimum cost.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED THE NEED TO ESTABLISH A SERVICE AND STORAGE BASE ACTUALLY IN THE PLACES WHERE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IS PRODUCED. Quite a lot has been done in this direction in recent years here.

The existing Gatchinskiy, Tosnenskiy, Vyborgskiy, Lesogorskiy and Volkhovskiy mixed feed plants are sited in the actual zones where their output is consumed. The construction of the Volosovskiy, Luzhskiy and Mginskiy plants is to be completed in the current 5-year plan, which will improve the territorial disposition of this sector and cut transport costs.

The implementation of the planned modernization of the Volkhovskiy, Vyborgskiy, Lodeynopolskiy and Luzhskiy dairy plants will make it possible to ensure the rapid primary processing of milk in practically all the oblast's rayons. All rayons have base enterprises for supplying agricultural production equipment and chemicals.

The material and technical base of procurement organizations will receive accelerated development. Fifty percent more capital investment than in the previous 5-year plan is being channeled into this. It is planned to construct vegetable storage facilities for 100,000 tons of agricultural produce. The Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom must attentively reconsider the planned locations for their construction, remembering to site facilities in the places where the vegetables are mainly produced.

Furthermore, the concentration of the entire vegetable produce storage base with the Glavlenplodoovoshchprom association must be completed with the intention of ensuring that the association resolves from start to finish all questions of the storage, transportation and sale of produce for Leningrad.

The procurement system for livestock products also requires substantial improvement. For instance, while the Lenmolprom association has in the last few years increased to 40 percent the amount of milk received actually at sovkhozes and delivered by specialized transport, the Lenmyasoprom association accepts virtually no livestock actually on sovkhozes.

There are other unresolved issues. In particular, when annual plans are being formed the potential must be found for further improving the level of mechanization in agriculture and allied sectors, eliminating irrational shipments of output and crosshauls, and modernizing and expanding a number of local processing plants.

One important avenue in resolving the food program is INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ON THE SUBSIDIARY FARMS OF ENTERPRISES, ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, AND ALSO ON THE PERSONAL PLOTS OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES. At present 66 Leningrad collectives have such farms. It is planned to set up another 30 in the near future, and measures have been outlined to strengthen citizens' personal plots.

At the same time certain enterprises and sovkhozes are dilatory in this work. The level of production is low at many plant and association "rural shops." Local Soviet ispolkoms and gorkoms and raykoms must realize that, in addition to needing to be allocated appropriate parcels of land, these farms need all-round, skilled help in the shape of both advice and action.

As you know, the CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED THAT THE SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION OF THE TASKS OF THE NEW 5-YEAR PLAN WILL LARGELY BE DETERMINED BY THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ARE UTILIZED. Some R13.5 billion will have to be assimilated in the city and the oblast. More than R7 billion is being channeled into construction and installation work.

The main peculiarity is that efforts and funds must be concentrated in every possible way on the projects whose commisioning will ensure the biggest increase in output, especially in sectors such as the light and food sectors and in the services sphere. The high assessment that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made of Glavzapastroy [Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions] at the CPSU Central Committee plenum compels the entire 300,000-strong detachment of Leningrad construction workers to focus their efforts on seeking new production reserves and eliminating flaws and miscalculations.

Unfortunately, there are still many of these. They are, above all, the low rate of labor productivity growth, the unsatisfactory quality of construction and installation work and the poor work to strengthen construction's industrial base. Output per worker in construction this year is down on last year.

The situation at certain rural construction projects is complex. A considerable proportion of the housing and kindergartens and a number of other projects will have to be commissioned before the end of the year, and this presupposes rush work and low quality. Questions of preparing for production are still being unsatisfactorily resolved. Certain of next year's projects still have no design estimate documents, which makes it impossible for the contracting organizations to order materials and equipment in time.

The increase in the commissioning of fixed capital despite the decrease in the growth rate of capital investments demands intensified monitoring of the smooth assimilation of the funds earmarked for the renewal of equipment and for construction by the so-called own-resources method, which is what a considerable proportion of the capital investments is being channeled into. Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom must take resolute measures to eliminate these shortcomings. Construction subunit party committees must also step up their organizational work.

It must not be forgotten that the new 5-year plan will be a serious test for our construction workers. Everything must be done to ensure that the test is passed.

SPEAKING ABOUT THE WORK OF TRANSPORT WORKERS, G.V. ROMANOV NOTED THAT ON THE DAY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STARTED THE COLLECTIVE OF THE LENINGRAD COMMERCIAL SEAPORT, IN CLOSE LABOR COLLABORATION WITH SAILORS, RAILROAD WORKERS, RIVER WORKERS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS, FULFILLED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE THE TARGET FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN IN TERMS OF THE HANDLING OF EXPORT AND IMPORT FREIGHT.

This is yet more evidence of the great effectiveness of the experience -- approved by the party Central Committee -- of the collectives of the Leningrad transport terminal. The potential of the new approach must now be utilized on a larger scale because the volume of freight dispatched by all types of transportation is to increase 15 percent and the volume of passengers is to increase 10 percent compared with the last 5-year plan.

Measures have been outlined to strengthen the material and technical base of the Oktyabrskaya railroad. Work to construct highly productive complexes to handle export and import freight will continue at the Leningrad commercial seaport. Motor, river and air transport will be further developed. The task is to ensure smooth and harmonious work by the entire transport conveyer.

THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN WILL BE AN IMPORTANT NEW STEP IN FURTHER INCREASING THE WELL-BEING OF SOVIET PEOPLE, LENINGRADERS INCLUDED. There are plans for increased trade turnover, improved organization in trade and public catering, and the development of progressive forms of consumer and municipal service for the population.

The housing problem will be consistently resolved. During the 5-year plan it is intended to commission a total of almost 13 million square meters of housing, of which more than 1.6 million square meters will be in the countryside. This will make it possible to improve the housing conditions of at least 700,000 Leningraders. As you know, the norms for the assignment of priorities for receiving improved housing conditions are being expanded. More housing will be assigned to leading production workers.

Measures have been outlined to further strengthen the material and technical base of public health, the people's education and culture.

Those are the most important directions in which we will have to work during the current 5-year plan. The tasks -- let us be forthright -- are not easy. Their fulfillment will require that all Leningraders work hard and focus their efforts on the main questions put forward by the party Central Committee plenum.

THE NEED TO SWITCH THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ONTO THE ROAD OF INTENSIFICATION, OF A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND OF THE RATIONAL AND THRIFTY USE OF ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES IS BEING PROMOTED TO FIRST PLACE AMONG THOSE QUESTIONS. These tasks, G.V. Romanov emphasized, are especially urgent for Leningrad and the oblast in view of the complex demographic situation and the decrease in manpower resources.

On the basis of the experience of formulating the first programs for the introduction of the most efficient achievements of science and technology, and of the initiative of the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant and the I.I. Polzunov central research, planning and design boiler and turbine institute science and production association, the obkom has set the task of securing the entire increase in output, research and development in the 11th 5-Year Plan using the existing capacities and with a 2-3 percent decrease in the number of personnel.

It must be properly grasped that, even with the successful development of the vocational and technical education system, there is only one road for us: ensuring the more rational utilization of available manpower resources by reducing manual labor, introducing advanced scientific and technical achievements and releasing people from ancillary production.

The Leningrad party organization does have experience of such work. You will obviously remember that during the 10th 5-Year Plan, thanks to tougher monitoring of increases in personnel by gorkoms and raykoms, party commitees and soviet organs, the introduction of new technology and techniques and better labor organization and management, we succeeded in resolving the set tasks with a considerably smaller increase in the number of people employed in the national economy.

In light industry enterprises, for instance, retooling, the expansion of machine-minding zones [zony obluzhivaniya] and plurality of professions meant that an increase in production was achieved with a reduction of almost 8,000 in the number of personnel. In the Znamya Truda association a new 200-man mechanized shop has been staffed entirely by workers released from existing production facilities.

SUCH EXAMPLES ARE NO LONGER ISOLATED. THE WORK OF MANY LABOR COLLECTIVES IS TODAY PERMEATED BY THE SLOGAN "OBTAIN THE ENTIRE INCREASE IN OUTPUT AT EXISTING PRODUCTION FACILITIES WITH FEWER PERSONNEL." Many labor collectives, but unfortunately by no means all. We continue to have a considerable number of enterprises and organizations that have still not formulated specific organizational and technical measures to guarantee the release of personnel and faster growth in labor productivity than in the volume indicators.

The funds earmarked for technical progress in production are still being dissipated and inefficiently spent. The leaders of certain enterprises, research institutes, design offices and construction organizations increase their planned staff on all kinds of pretexts, regardless of the situation and without appropriate permission, and, what is more, allow an above-plan staff to be maintained.

A major reserve for increased labor productivity and the efficient utilization of manpower resources is, as is well known, to renew the active part of fixed production capital and on this basis reduce the number of jobs and increase equipment's shift index. In the last 5-year plan we managed to achieve definite shifts in improving the structure of equipment and to increase the shift index in metalworking. Nonetheless, certain economic leaders are working in the old way.

For instance, in the last 3 years the metal-cutting machine tool stock in Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises has increased 5.2 percent, but the number of machine operators has decreased by 4 percent. The correlation is even worse in Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances enterprises: The machine tool stock has increased by 8.7 percent but the number of machine tool operators has decreased by 9 percent. [paragraph as published]

Gorkoms and raykoms are not always exacting and competent enought in assessing economic leaders' actions on these questions and fail to make a principled assessment of cases where economically invalid decisions have been taken. IT IS NOW NECESSARY TO STEP UP ALL WORK TO KEEP ACCOUNT AND MAKE MORE RATIONAL USE OF MANPOWER RESOURCES. THIS ANALYSIS MUST BE CARRIED OUT NOT ONLY IN PRODUCTION SUBUNITS BUT ALSO IN THE MANAGEMENT SERVICES OF ENTERPRISES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, DESIGN OFFICES, ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS IN ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

IN THE PROCESS THE SPECIAL IMPORTANCE MUST BE EMPHASIZED OF WORK TO IMPROVE ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT MACHINERY AND METHODS, WHICH LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV HAS DESCRIBED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PARTY'S POLITICAL AND THEORETICAL WORK.

A great contribution to resolving tasks in this sphere is to be made by fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality," adopted in 1979. Plenty of time has passed, yet the extremely important provisions of that document are still being implemented only slowly.

Many economic leaders are not paying attention to improving organizational structures and management. In some enterprises the number of administrative and management personnel is not only failing to decrease but is continuing to grow. In the Sevkabel, Avtotekhobsluzhivaniye, Lenbytkhim and Stepan Razin associations and a number of others the percentage of administrative and management personnel exceeds the level in leading collectives.

Organizational and management structures are being reorganized only slowly in construction. Many trusts are overloaded with management components and parallelism and duplication of functions are allowed to occur, which injects a lack of coordination and confusion into work.

The structure of agricultural production and of construction materials industry enterprises requires further improvement. Work to concentrate non-ore materials plants and plants in the timber procurement sector has halted. There is much to be done to limit the growth in the size of the management apparatus.

Gorkoms and raykoms must see that measures are elaborated with the aim of increasing the efficiency of management work and eliminating parallel, redundant subunits and that the people who come under the reductions are found work. We must regard all this as an important condition for improving the structure and balance of the number of people employed in the national economy in Leningrad and the oblast, increasing cadres' responsibility and improving efficiency.

To this end wider use must also be made of experience of production concentration and specialization and management centralization, the network of institutions and organizations that duplicate one another must be considered, the structure and staffs of enterprises and scientific organizations must be straightened out, the principles of the "Shchekino method" and team forms of labor organization and remuneration must be more boldly employed in production, research institutes and design offices, and the switch to the new work assessment indicators must be made more rapidly.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AVENUES OF THE STRUGGLE TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ECONOMY IS THE RATIONAL AND THRIFTY USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES.

On the initiative of the obkom, a targeted comprehensive program for saving fuel and energy resources in 1981-90, which has been dubbed "ENERGY", has been formulated this year. No fewer than 27 research and planning institutes and science and production associations, and also 26 of the biggest energy-intensive enterprises in Leningrad and the oblast, which come under 13 of the country's ministries and departments, took part in formulating the program which has been approved by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The introduction of scientific and technical developments has made it possible this year alone to save 380 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 140,000 tons of ideal fuel and 690,000 gigacalories of heat, and the overall saving as a result of implementation of the "energy" program will total mor than R2 billion.

THE ELEKTROSILA ASSOCIATION COLLECTIVE HAS PUT FORWARD A VALUABLE INITIATIVE: IT HAS PLEDGED TO SECURE THE ENTIRE INCREASE IN OUTPUT DURING THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN WITHOUT INCREASING THE EXPENDITURE OF ROLLED FERROUS AND NONFERROUS METALS. I am sure that you realize that this is no easy matter. The point is that the Elektrosila workers are approaching these high pledges from the solid base represented by the introduction into production of new articles with improved technical and economic parameters. They have accumulated experience of reducing materials-intensiveness per unit capacity and of utilizing progressive metal sections and advanced industrial processes and labor methods. When the hydroelectric generator for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES was being created, the unit material-intensiveness was halved, and each 1-gigawatt turbogenerator for nuclear power stations will represent a saving of over 500 tons of rolled ferrous metals.

G.V. Romanov emphasized that not only the economic but also the moral aspect of the Elektrosila initiative is important, since this kind of approach instills a thrifty attitude to the people's wealth not only in individual working people but in a collective of many thousands.

Competition for economy and thrift is now becoming massive and is drawing more and more collectives into its orbit. Thus by replacing the backing fabric for oilcloth table coverings with nonwoven materials, the Proletarskiy Trud association will save 80 million meters of cotton textiles during the current 5-year plan.

A great deal of work is being carried out at the Volkhovskiy aluminum plant, the materials handling equipment plant, the Svetlana association and other enterprises, which have done and are doing much to reduce the unit metal-intensiveness of output and lower unit fuel and energy expenditure.

Considerable resources are being saved or brought back into circulation thanks to the organization of instrument hire, the staging of fairs to sell surplus stocks and unusuable items [nelikvidy], and the utilization of secondary resources.

But the reserves for saving material resources have by no means been exhausted. The fact that fuel raw materials and metal are still badly stored and squandered in some places cannot be brooked. Losses of cement and coal are allowed to occur during transportation. Materials are wasted at many construction projects. On a number of sovkhozes the expenditure of fodder, seed and fertilizers considerably exceeds the prescribed normatives.

Not all collectives are waging a vigorous struggle against slipshod workers and those who steal socialist property. Flagrant violations were discovered in the Tekhnicheskaya Kniga association during a recent check by a commission of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee on the activity of a number of Leningrad printing plants. Proper conditions have not been created there for the storage of raw materials and consequently 25 tons of paper have been spoiled. Money bonuses are illegally paid for fake savings. Strict account is not kept of the printed output, and dishonest individuals have not been slow to take advantage of this: Depending on the title and value of a book, thefts from the print run range between 600 and 5,000 copies.

The fight against these cases must be stepped up in every possible way and a principled assessment must be made of every instance of laxity and irresponsibility. These questions must be the focus of attention for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, which must create an atmosphere of great exactingness regarding the economical use of any resources and ensure due order in every sector.

The thrift indicator must be ranked with the other extremely important criteria. We must and shall assess work in all components of the economy according to that indicator.

G.V. ROMANOV WENT ON TO DWELL ON THE PLAN FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LENINGRAD AND THE OBLAST IN 1982.

Further growth in industrial production and labor productivity must be secured and hundreds of new types of equipment and high-quality consumer goods must be assimilated.

Agricultural output must be increased 2.8 percent. Some R2.6 billion of capital investments will be assimilated, and the main efforts must be focused on commissioning the projects scheduled for completion.

Some 2.5 million square meters of housing must be commissioned and children's preschool institutions with 12,000 places and general education schools with 15,000 places must be constructed.

Clearly, the implementation of the targets for the first two years of the new 5-year plan will depend to a great extent on THE RESULTS OF WORK THIS YEAR. It can be noted with satisfaction that in the last 10 months the city and oblast industry has fulfilled the prescribed plan and the adopted pledges. The whole volume of production has been obtained entirely via improved labor productivity. [sentence as published]

Over R1 billion of fixed capital has been commissioned. Many projects of primary state importance, including capacities to refine petroleum products, to produce compound mineral fertilizers, to produce precision measuring instruments and others, have been constructed and have achieved their design capacity considerably ahead of the normative timetable.

Leningrad's V. I. Lenin nuclear power station, the Soviet Union's biggest, has begun operating at its full capacity of 4 gigawatts. This scientific and technical and labor victory, which received a high assessment from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up new prospects for the development of the country's nuclear power industry.

Agricultural workers have coped with the set targets. During this period the state has been sold 156,000 tons of meat (live weight), over 625,000 tons of milk, more than 1 billion eggs, about 240,000 tons of potatoes and 347,000 tons of vegetables. The numbers of cattle, hogs and poultry have increased.

Our farmers' successes have been marked by a greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who wished all Leningraders further successes in fulfilling the socialist pledges of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in all sectors of the national economy.

Thus great work has been done in the initial year. But this does not mean that we are entirely satisfied with the results that have been achieved.

It has to be said that this year many enterprises have failed to comprehensively study the production plans. Nor has principledness been displayed when certain ministries and departments have set tough [volvenoy] targets. Consequently certain enterprises have made repeated downward adjustments to the plans or have simply failed to fulfill them because of the lack of funds for raw and other materials and a lack of coordination with the actions of transport organizations.

Gorkoms and raykoms and party organization secretaries often fail to make a due assessment of these facts even when the level of production and labor productivity previously achieved declines. What is forgotten here is that this sort of economic management leads to slackened discipline, material and moral losses in collectives, increased cadre turnover and so forth.

The situation prevailing in diary stockraising cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Despite repeated assurances by gorkoms and raykoms and soviet and economic organs, no fundamental improvement has yet occurred in this sector.

As has already been noted, construction workers are failing to work smoothly. There are serious shortcomings at trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises.

THAT IS WHY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM'S CONCLUSION REGARDING THE NEED TO IMPROVE THE STYLE OR LEADERSHIP AND THE NEED TO BACK UP THE PLAN FIGURES WITH ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THEIR FULFILLMENT IS PARTICULARLY TOPICAL.

It has to be noted that there are personnel in our oblast whose knowhow is poor and who sometimes expend a great deal of effort to create a semblance of satisfactory work.

They know how to evoke sympathy over difficulties and thereby get the targets reduced -- without, however, reducing the wages fund or the amount of resources allocated. It sometimes happens that party committees vindicate the actions of such leaders, but there can be no question of any exactingness whatever here.

We are entitled to expect that GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS, relying on their great and multi-faceted experience of leadership of the economy, will considerably strengthen their influence on the situation at local level. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, it is a case here not of supplanting soviet and economic organs but of a considered and exacting cadre policy, persistence and purposefulness and defending statewide interests, and a resolute struggle against every violator of adopted decisions, let alone of Soviet laws.

The successful resolution of tasks depends to a great extend of further increasing the activeness of PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. The report and election meetings now ending show the communists' high efficiency, principle and increased initiative. Persistent efforts must be continued to increase the responsibility of each party cell with respect to the state of affairs and high results both in the economy and in people's communist education.

THE NEXT TRADE UNION AND COMSOMOL CONGRESSES WILL BE HELD NEXT YEAR. Reports and elections are also currently taking place within these organizations. The obkom expects the sector trade union and the Komsomol rayon, city and oblast conferences to take place on the appropriate political and organizational levels and to facilitate the general mobilization of reserves for improving work.

The main concern of ALL CATEGORIES OF IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS today is propaganda relating to the tasks laid down by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The party discusses openly and in a businesslike manner the problems and areas on which party, soviet and economic organs must concentrate their attention at present.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said that organization, efficiency and discipline are invariable demands both at the center and on the local level, and therein lies the key to the solution of many problems. With the benefit of his help our newspapers editorial boards, our radio and television broadcasting and our large detachment of propagandists must analyze in depth the exact state of affairs in specific areas of our life and work.

Such analysis should result in the strengthening of the education by example of various categories of working people, the mobilization of all work collectives to struggle against shortcomings, and the establishment of precise, strict controls with respect to the execution of state laws and party directives.

Comrades!

THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED THAT THE REALITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CANNOT BE IGNORED WHEN SOLVING OUR INTERNAL TASKS. The current deterioration of the international situation brings to mind Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's exceptionally apt appraisal of the postwar decades, to wit:

"...The main thing we have managed to do is to have severed the tragic circle of world war, followed by a short interval of peace, and then another world war."

ALL THOSE WHO CHERISH THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND ARE ITS UNFAILING ADVOCATES CAN BE PROUD OF THIS HISTORIC RESULT AND, AND FOREMOST AMONG THEM STAND OUR LENINIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, THAT UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARD BEARER OF PEACE.

LENINGRADERS, TOGETHER WITH ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, WISH LEONID ILICH EVERY SUCCESS DURING HIS CURRENT VISIT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD AND THE OBLAST, WHO SHARE THE THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS OF THE PARTY AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE AS A WHOLE, BELIEVE THAT THE APPROACHING 75TH BIRTHDAY OF LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV, OUTSTANDING POLITICAL AND STATE LEADER AND LOYAL CONTINUER OF THE CAUSE OF LENIN AND THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION, WILL BE A HOLIDAY FOR ALL THE PEOPLE, A HOLIDAY FOR THE ENTIRE PROGRESSIVE WORLD PUBLIC.

In conclusion, G.V. Romanov said:

Our country is beginning a jubilee year -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The collectives of many enterprises are successfully keeping shock labor vigils. The movement of foremost workers and teams pledged to fulfill the targets for the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan by that date is assuming growing proportions.

Our common goal is to conquer new ground in the implementation of economic and social development plans while consolidating past achievements and eliminating shortcomings.

WE ALL APPRECIATE THE ENORMOUS STRENGTH THAT FLOWS FROM CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS AND THE ENERGY THEY INSPIRE IN THE PARTY RANKS AND THE WORKING MASSES IN THE STRUGGLE TO SECURE END RESULTS OF A HIGH STANDARD.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the working people of this city and oblast will make a worthy contribution to the nationwide work of strengthening further our motherland's economic and defense might and implementing successfully the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PROBLEMS IN IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK PERSIST

PM041413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "To Improve the Standard of Work Among the Masses" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Soviet society's entire life is now proceeding under the influence of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress. A new contribution to strengthening the inviolable unity of party and people and an example of a purposeful businesslike approach, the congress made a profound analysis of the main aspects of the activity of the party and the state from the standpoint of creative Marxism-Leninism, generalized tremendous practical experience and set majestic tasks for the future. The CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum, which made concrete the congress guidelines as applied to the first half of the eighties, was a direct, immediate continuation of the congress.

In his speech at the plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the 11th 5-Year Plan must be -- and will be -- a glorious milestone on the road of the Soviet people's historic achievements. We have everything necessary to achieve that: highly developed production forces, the sociopolitical and moral unity of society, a precise strategy of progress. The point now is to utilize all the available potential with maximum efficiency.

An outstanding role in resolving the great and complex tasks facing the party and the country at the present stage belongs to the party's ideological cadres, to its powerful information and propaganda apparatus -- the press, television and radio -- and to the huge army of people, communists and nonparty, who propagandize and explain the CPSU's policy and take an active part in mobilizing the working people to implement the tasks outlined by the party. By equipping the Soviet people and each new generation with the invincible weapon of historical truth and with profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development, relying on the immutable foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party's ideological cadres make an invaluable contribution to educating our country's citizens in a spirit of great ideological commitment and devotion to the socialist motherland and to the cause of communism, and to shaping harmoniously developed individuals with a communist attitude toward labor and public property.

By comprehensively demonstrating the successes of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, they actively help rally the party and the Soviet people still more closely around the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The ideological education process and the work of all components of party propaganda and information are now being based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which noted the need for a substantial restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological activity, and on the propositions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The party's instructions have imparted powerful impetus to the improvement of communist education, have considerably enriched it and have equipped ideological cadres with a specific and clear action program. This is cogently shown by analysis of the present state of ideological education work.

However, this analysis shows something else. Despite the fact that a considerable time has now passed since the end of the 26th CPSU Congress, the substantial weaknesses which the party noted in ideological and political education activity are still being overcome only slowly. Certain propaganda events are still poorly linked with life and with the urgent problems that perturb people. Manifestations of formalism and pointless verbosity still occur. Items in the press and on television and radio are by no means always marked by profound analysis of the facts being covered or by serious generalizations.

Life itself and our party's great wealth of experience have proved that the improvement of the effectiveness of propaganda and working people's communist education directly depends on the way in which the unity of ideological and theoretical, political educational, organizational and economic activity is ensured in reality. It is difficult to hope that education will succeed if, for instance, the resolution of specific economic and political tasks, the strengthening of discipline and organization in specific labor collectives and the development of the masses' creative initiative are poorly linked with work to improve intraparty relations and enhance the communists' vanguard role. On the other hand, economic activity too will entail considerable additional problems if ideological and political work is geared only to general questions with little bearing on the given collective.

Yet that kind of arrangement is still by no means rare. Certain primary party organizations are failing to make full use of organizational and political resources with a view to improving production efficiency and work quality and improving people's education. Not all party committees have drawn practical conclusions from the 26th CPSU Congress' instructions regarding the need to exercise vigorous, competent party leadership, to strengthen monitoring and the verification of execution, to improve the style and methods of work, to further improve intraparty information and to expand publicity in party work as an effective means of strengthening the party's link with the masses.

Shortcomings of this kind are particularly intolerable under present conditions where the party and the people are resolving tasks of historic significance such as switching the economy to a predominantly intensive path of development and implementing comprehensive, large-scale national economic programs that will determine not only the growth of the people's prosperity and the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might, but also the country's potential in the future. The implementation of these tasks is complicated by the influence of a number of objective factors that have emerged in the eighties (for instance, the drought that for three straight years now has greatly damaged our agriculture and consequently the entire economy). It must also be taken into account that the plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress are today being implemented in an international situation that has deteriorated. The foreign policy course proclaimed by the current U.S. administration and the practical actions of that administration are openly militarist and hostile to the Soviet Union.

On the bogus pretexts of countering the "Soviet military threat" and "international terrorism," which is the label it is trying to clap on the national liberation movements, the United States is waging a fierce struggle against the USSR and all forces of socialism and peace, aligning itself in this with the Beijing leadership. By concentrating its subversive operations, primarily against Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, imperialism is trying to destablize the socialist community, which it regards as the main obstacle to regaining its lost international positions. Consequently the threat to universal peace has intensified in the world arena.

The aggressive imperialist course is being accompanied by the fueling of anti-Soviet, anti-communist hysteria and deliberate distortion of our domestic and foreign policy. Imperialist propaganda is making truly unprecedented efforts to discredit real socialism and denigrate its achievements and is trying to erode the class consciousness of the socialist countries' working people.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this: THE PRESENT SITUATION REQUIRES THE ADOPTION OF ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO BRING ABOUT A FUNDAMENTAL BREAKTHROUGH IN RESOLVING THE URGENT NEW TASKS OF IDEOLOGICAL AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK TO IMPLEMENT THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

It has to be said in forthright terms: High consciousness and labor activeness are now more necessary than ever in all sectors of economic and cultural building. The ability to work efficiently to good standards and with maximum effort has to be typical of every working person and every Soviet person, and communists are called upon to be an example in this. Developing their initiative and responsibility for the implementation of party policy, and being more persistent in combating shortcomings in production and in people's education and cases of indiscipline, negligence and abuses -- that is the direction in which party organizations' efforts are bent today. It is important to substantially increase exactingness toward cadres over the work entrusted to them. "Organization, a businesslike approach and discipline are the unfailing demands both at the center and the local level," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum. "That is the viewpoint from which the activity of all party, state and economic organs must be organized."

The desire to ensure that all this activity is permeated by A SENSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD PEOPLE and by concern for their everyday needs and demands is fundamental to our party. There can be and must be no place for bureaucratism, callousness and arrogance in our Soviet way of life. It is clear just how great the role of correctly organized ideological education and party organizational work is in this. It is primarily this work that makes it possible to reach every person and to learn and understand his or her thoughts and feelings. And this makes it possible to adopt considered, precise decisions and reliably helps to further strengthen the party's links with the masses.

The exceptional attention the Soviet people pay to questions of war and peace is perfectly natural. The significance of these questions is fully expressed in the words spoken from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum: "There is now no more important international task for our party and people and for all the world's peoples than to defend peace."

However, the resolution of this task has been becoming increasingly complex lately as a result of the policy of aggressive imperialist circles.

In drawing working people's attention to this, it would at the same time be a mistake to create the impression that a world nuclear war is fatally inevitable. Our party's stance on this is unvarying: We are convinced that such a war can and must be prevented. The firmness and immutability of world socialism's positions and its ability to defend what it has gained must be clearly and persuasively demonstrated. The USSR's peace-loving policy is at the same time a policy of firmly rebuffing imperialism's aggressive aspirations and any encroachments on our security. The Soviet Union and its allies have sufficient resources and potential -- military included -- to repel imperialism's onslaught.

The changes in the postwar world are irresversible, and no force on earth is capable of stopping the law-governed process of revolutionary transformations in society. Imperialism is incapable of countering these objective realities.

History itself is evidence of this. For 36 years now mankind has managed to avoid another world war. A decisive role in this is played by the CPSU's profoundly principled and farsighted foreign policy activity of which comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was another vivid example. It is a most important task of all the propaganda and news media TO DEMONSTRATE AND EXPLAIN THE LENINIST PEACE STRATEGY FORMULATED BY OUR PARTY AND TO REVEAL ITS TRULY HUMANIST NATURE.

Our ideological cadres have achieved substantial positive results on this front, just as they have in opposing ideological subversion by imperialism and bourgeois propaganda. At the same time life today demands that considerably more attention be paid to QUESTIONS OF COUNTERPROPAGANDA BOTH ABROAD AND INSIDE THE COUNTRY and that this work be constantly improved. The fact that the class enemy, exploiting every means, is trying to foist on a certain section of our population his own assessments of a number of urgent problems of domestic and international life is of prime importance. In this situation party committees must regard counterpropaganda as an important sphere of their activity and must conduct it systematically, consistently, with due competence and with regard for the specific situation in different regions of the country and the extent of bourgeois propaganda's influence on particular groups of the population. Experienced party and state personnel, scientists and specialists are called upon to join more actively in this work.

"Ideological work has always been and remains one of the Communist Party's primary tasks," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. And that is natural. There is no ideological vacuum in the modern world: Wherever, in Lenin's words, socialist ideology is allowed to be disparaged, our class adversary immediately tries to go into the offensive.

The CPSU, unshakably loyal to the Leninist tradition, is stepping up its vigorous, assertive ideological and political education work. The primary task of all party ideological cadres is to contribute to this work, to deal a timely rebuff to hostile ideology, to strengthen great political consciousness in the Soviet people and to educate them in the spirit of dedication to the great cause of communism.

In improving the whole complex of its forms of ideological activity, the CPSU draws party organizations' special attention to questions of PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Under conditions where aggressive imperialist circles are fueling international tension and systematically organizing ideological campaigns against the USSR, the importance of efforts aimed at ensuring that our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and working people's fraternal freindship strengthen still more is increasing. The Soviet person has always been typified by high patriotic and internationalist awareness, readiness to defend the socialist gains, confidence, optimism, pride in our great motherland, and conviction of the rightness and invincibility of socialism. The strengthening, development and enrichment of these noble qualities is a truly great task, and no effort must be spared to implement it.

The reliable basis for implementing this task is THE WELL-REASONED PROPAGANDA OF SOCIALISM'S HISTORICAL ADVANTAGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS in solving extremely complex socioplitical, economic and nationality problems, developing science, technology and culture, and asserting lofty moral values. However, such propaganda is still not always conducted skillfully and clearly with people's attention being focused on the large-scale, impressive achievements of the party and the people. This cannot be brooked vividly and cogently revealing the heroism of our time and the beauty and greatness of the working person and builder of communism, and promptly and resolutely exposing any attempts by our ideological adversary to speculate on our difficulties and shortcomings, real and imagined -- that must be the focus of attention for newspapers, television, radio, party organizations and all communists.

Greater efforts must be directed toward firmly establishing in people's minds the historic implications of the tremendous gains of socialism, freedom from exploitations, the true democratism of the socialist society, Soviet people's confidence in the future. The concern for the growth of their education and culture and guaranteed security in old age are all very great boons which working people have dreamed of and fought for through the ages. And the fact that these boons are now a kind of norm of life for the Soviet person is of truly worldwide historic importance. What the socialist system gives people must be demonstrated persistently and purposefully, using graphic facts and comparisons with the realities of the capitalist world.

It is important here not to lose insight of the form of the demonstration. Unfortunately, our propaganda often employs what is not the very best of methods -- describing achievements by means of dry statistics. Statistics are of course important and necessary. But it is certainly inadequate for the mass media, lecturers, propagandists, political information workers and agitators to use statistics. It is their function and task to translate the figure into the language of emotional, persuasive living images and to demonstrate the characteristic features of our reality and the country's development primarily, as V.I. Lenin said, via living life and specific people.

This is especially important in that an attitude toward the boons that socialism provides which holds that these boons are a matter of course and come into being at the wave of a magic wand often arises among a section of the population, especially among young people. It is on the basis of this kind of attitude that consumerism and parasitical sentiments make their appearance.

In consistently and specifically describing socialism's advantages and revealing problems and people's real needs, it is necessary to ensure that THIS PROPAGANDA IS PROFOUND, REALISTIC AND CONSIDERED. The reason why that has to be said is that when questions of domestic life are being covered, the emphasis is sometimes wrong in the analysis of complex processing in our development. Criticism and self-criticism must be conducted with Leninist principle and keenness, with the real shortcomings in work being revealed and resolutely eliminated. As the party has repeatedly pointed out, it is not fitting for communists to be afraid of serious and businesslike criticism and self-criticism on the grounds that the enemy may take advantage of it. But bald carping, which is essentially conducive to the denigration of Soviet reality, is incompatible with such criticism. Our main weapon in both policy and propaganda is truth. "Both successes and failings, we believe, must be discussed honestly," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wrote in his "memoirs."

Under present conditions, prompt, clear, truthful information about events in the international arena and about the true significance of a particular political action is an urgent need for huge contingents of the population. The increased aggressiveness of imperialism, especially American imperialism, sets us the task of WAGING MORE PROFOUNDLY AND ASSERTIVELY THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST OUR CLASS ENEMIES. It is important to expose in a systematic, well-reasoned and cogent way the reactionary, antipopular nature of imperialism and its domestic and foreign policy. Our propaganda must display firmness and principle in upholding the Soviet Union's positions and in popularizing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and must resolutely get rid of the touches of pacifism [nalety patsifizma] that sometimes emerge in certain information and propaganda materials. The task of developing and strengthening the revolutionary vigilance and class consciousness of all Soviet people certainly has not been removed from the agenda.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN SAKHAROV HUNGER STRIKE

Sakharov, Wife Hospitalized

NC041510 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Nobel Prize winner Andrey Sakharov and his wife Elena have been hospitalised due to a hunger strike they started on November 22, the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today.

It said the decision was taken by doctors "in order to prevent any complications, but gave no further details about the couple's health.

Mr Sakharov and his wife undertook the strike to obtain an exit visa for the dissident's daughter-in-law so that she could join her husband in the United States.

They were hospitalised in Gorkiy where Mr Sakharov has been living in internal exile for the past two years. It was the first time that the Soviet public had been informed of the Sakharovs' protest movement in Gorkiy. TASS also reported the news.

Observers said either the couple's health had worsened badly or the authorities were trying to find a solution to an affair that could have negative international repercussions for Moscow.

Meanwhile it was learnt here that the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatoly Aleksandrov, had refused today to meet Mr Sakharov's daughter-in-law, Mrs Liza Alekseyeva.

She had requested a meeting to ask him to intervene on the behalf of Mr Sakharov.

Mrs Alekseyeva said Prof Aleksandrov informed her through a colleague that "he had done all he could and he could do no more."

She also said that a friend of the Sakharovs from Moscow had tried to go to Gorkiy, but police had prevented her from taking the train.

Last night two French physicists, Jean-Claude Pecker and Louis Michel, met Prof Aleksandrov and got the impression that it was "highly unlikely" that Mr Sakharov would be allowed to go to Paris to attend a French Academy of Science ceremony on December 14.

They said their impression from meetings with Soviet officials was that Moscow considers Mr Sakharov's release contingent on the outcome of nuclear disarmament negotiations. This position would preclude any possibility of his release soon, since negotiations began this week.

Meanwhile, author Georgiy Vladimov, head of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, appealed to the European peace movement to exert pressure on the Soviet Union on Mr Sakharov's behalf.

Alekseyeva Abducted

NC051400 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The daughter-in-law of Soviet civil rights leader Andrey Sakharov, Lisa Alekseyeva, 27, was taken away by force by two unknowns today as she was on her way to the railway station, according to friends.

Mrs Alekseyeva, they said, had planned to take the train to provincial Gorkiy to see her father- and mother-in-law, who were hospitalized there yesterday on the eleventh day of a hunger strike. They staged the strike to obtain an exit visa for Mrs Alekseyeva to join her emigree husband in the United States.

The men who took Mrs Alekseyeva away drove off in a car, the friends who were accompanying her reported. They themselves were not questioned, they added.

Released Near Moscow

NC051619 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The daughter-in-law of dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, Lisa Alekseyeva, was freed 25 kms (15 miles) from Moscow today after having been seized by two men.

Her friends said the men had told her not to contact Western correspondents and to give up her attempts to go to Gorkiy where Mr Sakharov, now on hunger strike to win her an exit visa, has been living in internal exile for nearly two years.

Alekseyeva Details KGB Seizure

NC051940 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (AFP) — Lisa Alekseyeva, the 27-year-old daughter-in-law of Soviet civil rights activist Andrey Sakharov, was seized today by plainclothes KGB (state security) officials at a Moscow railway station, taken for a ride, and then released some 25 kms (15 miles) outside the capital.

Mrs Alekseyeva had sought to go to Gorkiy, 240 miles (380 kms) east of here, to visit her father-in-law and his wife, hospitalized yesterday on the 13th day of a hunger strike. Mr Sakharov, a member of the prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences and the "father" of the Soviet H-bomb, was sent into internal exile nearly two years ago.

Mr Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, went on a hunger strike in a bid to obtain an exit visa for Mrs Alekeseyeva, who was married by proxy in the United States to Aleksey Semenov, a son of Mrs Bonner by a previous marriage. He is currently living in the United States.

Mrs Alekseyeva, whose marriage is not recognized by Soviet authorities, told AGENCY FRANCE-PRESSE she was seized by two plainclothes men in front of Yaroslav station in downtown Moscow and forced into a black Volga.

She said she was surprised at not being allowed to go to Gorkiy since the head of the Academy of Sciences had suggested she visit her father to try to get him to call off his hunger strike.

The two men did not touch her or push her around, she said.

She had hardly settled into the official Volga, in which there was the driver and another man, when one of the two KGB agents ordered the car to head for Shcholkovo, a suburb of Moscow some 30 kms (18 miles) away, she said.

"They only said a few words during the trip to remind me I wasn't allowed to go to Gorkiy," she said. She was previously banned from going there in May 1980.

"The black Volga travelled for about 30 minutes, without going fast, then stopped, as again ordered by one of the state security agents, at the edge of some woods," Mrs Alexeyeva said.

"You can get out and go home. Don't try again to take the train for Gorkiy, you know you're not allowed to go," she quoted one of the men as saying.

The Volga then just stayed there, as she thumbed a lift back to the city. When a car did stop to pick her up, the black Volga followed.

"When I got on to the subway (underground), I tried to shake off the two agents who had followed me, but I didn't succeed. I haven't much experience in at this," she said.

"My attempts to escape them put my two followers in a bad mood. One of them came up to me and said: "Don't play with us, we could push you under a train'. It wasn't meant seriously, but the threat was there," Alekseyeva said.

She was escorted to her home and told not to leave or phone foreign press correspondents.

Earlier in the day, she had phoned KGB headquarters in a vain attempt to find out where Mr Sakharov had been hospitalized and whether she could visit him.

HISTORIAN RAGINSKI SENTENCED TO LABOR CAMP

NC050918 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (AFP) -- Soviet historian Arseny Raginski has been sentenced to four years in a labour camp on charges of forging documents, notably a pass giving access to Soviet archives, his wife reported today.

The sentence was handed down in Leningrad yesterday. The trial opened on November 25 but was interrupted for additional tests by the prosecution as the original evidence failed to prove that Mr Raginski had forged the documents.

Mr Raginskì is the author of several works on Russian 19th century history, and a specialist on the Decembrists, the organizers of the unsuccessful uprising against Nicholas 1 in 1825.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSLIMS OUTLINED

GF021650 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 1 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Soviet Union is Supporting the Muslim People's Struggle for Independence." The radio states that the Soviet Union has great respect for the Muslim peoples' traditions, respect inspired by Lenin, the father of the first socialist country in the world.

Recalling that capitalists used to exploit Muslims and other non-Muslim entities prior to the October Revolution, the radio notes: "The Great October Revolution put an end to exploitation. As in the case of the other peoples of our country, it also rid the Muslims of social, national and religious pressures. It recognized their right to take part in the endeavor aimed at creating a new life."

Noting that Lenin had drawn up a decree to the effect that religion and traditions should not be subjected to pressure, the radio states: "This document has been heralded by Muslims in (?foreign) countries. The document has been fully implemented. The Soviet Union also gave up the conditions imposed on [word indistinct], Iran and other countries. It set up friendly relations with them and extended support and aid to them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. This gave Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan an opportunity to move in the direction of national independence."

Quoting remarks from Lenin on the importance of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the radio asserts that the Soviet Union is continuing to extend support for the Muslim peoples' struggle against imperialism and for their endeavor to achieve development. It recalls Brezhnev's statement during the 26th CPSU Congress that communists respect Islam just as they respect the other religions. The radio states: "History proves that patriotic Muslims are waging a struggle against imperialism for the independence of their homeland and for development. It is possible to observe this in Iran, a country which has achieved a victory against imperialism through its revolution. The Soviet Union has always given credit to the progressive movement of the [words indistinct] Muslims in Iran who are actively struggling to strengthen the independence of their homeland against imperialism. The Soviet press is publishing articles and reports regarding the situation in Iran and congratulating the Muslim clergymen who are waging a struggle against U.S. imperialism (?for peace).

"But Muslims and [words indistinct] are also struggling against imperialism and for the sake of development in other countries as well. For instance, sincere patriots among the Afghan Muslims have joined the Fatherland Front together with the people and are [words indistinct] against the dark forces. (?Dark forces and a number of clergymen) have been waging a struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, the majority of the Afghan Muslims have proved their loyalty to populist sovereignty and expressed readiness to safeguard the gains of the Sawr revolution and create a new life against imperialism."

Praising the role of the Muslims of Algeria in the struggle the country waged for its independence, the radio concludes by quoting Algerian clergyman Dr Ahmed (Area) as saying: "The Soviet Muslims' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and [words indistinct] and their endeavor to have their homeland advance in development (?is a source of inspiration)."

BRIEFS

FERGANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM -- Review of plan fulfillment progress during 1981 and the objectives of the 5-year plan were the focus of discussion during the session of Ferganskiy Obkom plenum which started today. The participants discussed the oblast party organizations' tasks emerging from the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev. The plenum was addressed by Ferganskiy Obkom First Secretary Comrade Umarov. The plenum also discussed the tasks of oblast party organizations in improving labor and social and political activity by workers as pronounced by the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum approved the oblast's projects for economic and social development during the 11th 5-Year Plan, the oblast's projects for 1982 and the 1982 budget. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 1 Dec 81 GF]

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE -- Today we have received a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry. He is being honored with this award for his great services in the development of light industry, and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 81 LD]

ORDER OF LENIN -- By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for his services in the development of the chemical industry and in connection with his fiftieth birthday, Vladimir Vladimirovich Listov, minister of the USSR chemical industry, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81 LD]

KATTAKURGANSKIY PLANT AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Medal of Honor to Kattakurganskiy cotton cleaning plant for its many years' standing and for its contribution to the development of national economy. In a ceremonial meeting marking the plant's centenary anniversary, the medal was presented by Samarkandskiy Obkom First Secretary Rakhimov. The plant's foremost workers were awarded honor certificates by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 1 Dec 81 GF]

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1328, COSMOS 1329 REPORTED

LD041712 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1328 was launched in the USSR on Thursday. The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 677 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 647 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1329 was launched today. It carries scientific equipment for the continuation of outer space exploration.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 283 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 237 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputniks is functioning normally.

AIRCRAFT DESIGNERS ANNOUNCE NEW ECONOMIC VERSIONS

PM020927 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 4

[I. Vasilyev report: "Extra Aircraft"]

[Text] Experts from Aviaeksport and the illustrious A.N. Tupolev design bureau have been demonstrating their latest civil aviation equipment to representatives of the socialist countries' airlines. Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Andreyevich Tupolev [son of the famous planemaker], the general designer, describes the developments:

The TU-104A3. Modified engines have been installed on this machine which improve the aircraft's takeoff characteristics under hot and high altitude conditions. This has increased the commercial load: The aircraft now takes up to 96 passengers. Fuel consumption has been reduced by 18 percent in comparison with the 76-seat version.

The TU-104B. On this arliner, the cockpit has an improved layout and is designed for a three-man crew: two pilots and a flight mechanic.

The third aircraft has been allotted the index number TU-154M. The new model is mainly distinguished by its power plant. I should add that this increases its range by 1,000 km or more. In airline use the aircraft will give a 20-percent fuel saving....

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC SESSION

LD270008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] In Moscow today a joint scientific session of the All-Russian and Siberian Departments of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the department of this academy dealing with the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR ended. Ways were discussed at the session for further improving and enhancing the efficiency of systems for conducting agriculture in the Russian Federation. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE GROUND STATION -- A Moskva ground station for satellite communications with a television relay transmitter has begun to operate in the settlement of Dalniye Selentsy in Murmanskaya Oblast. It will be handed over for permanent service at the end of November. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Nov 81 LD]